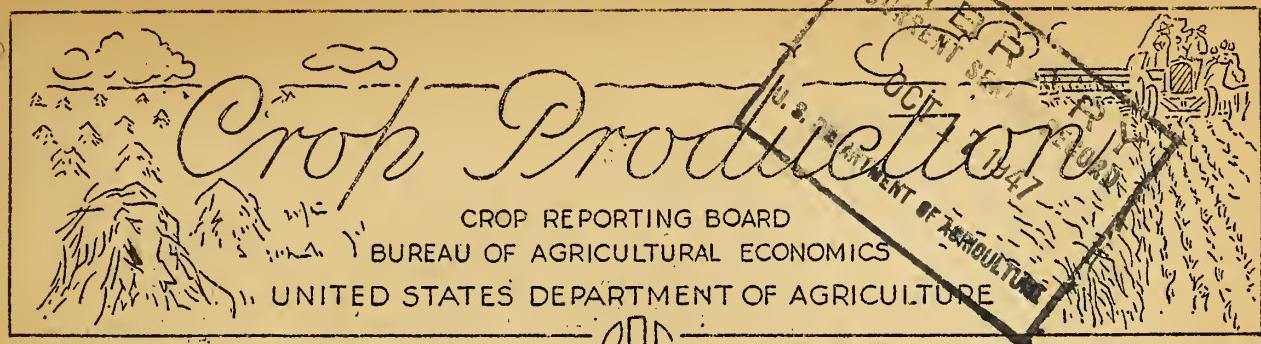


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Release: October 10, 1947

BAC

..... 3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

OCTOBER 1, 1947

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE		TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1936-45	Indic.	Average 1946	1946	Indicated Sept. 1, 1947	Oct. 1, 1947
		Oct. 1, 1947 1/	1936-45	Oct. 1, 1947 1/	1947 1/	1947 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	29.4	37.1	29.2	2,639,102	3,287,927	2,403,913
Wheat, all..... "	15.6	17.2	19.0	890,306	1,155,715	1,408,602
Winter..... "	16.1	18.0	20.1	653,893	873,893	1,095,648
All spring..... "	14.4	15.1	16.0	236,413	281,822	312,954
Durum..... "	13.1	14.6	15.5	31,847	35,836	43,245
Other spring..... "	14.6	15.1	16.1	204,566	245,986	269,709
Oats..... "	31.2	34.6	31.7	1,161,282	1,509,867	1,226,792
Barley..... "	22.9	25.1	25.7	287,360	263,350	285,919
Rye..... "	11.9	11.7	13.0	37,934	18,685	25,405
Buckwheat..... "	16.8	18.2	15.7	6,954	7,105	8,862
Flaxseed..... "	8.5	9.4	9.8	25,030	22,962	39,521
Rice..... "	47.4	45.6	47.3	58,220	71,520	76,047
Sorghums for grain"	15.2	15.8	15.9	92,124	106,737	89,937
Hay, all.....ton	1.30	1.36	1.37	94,490	100,860	102,030
Hay, wild..... "	.87	.82	.94	10,975	11,530	13,179
Hay, alfalfa.... "	2.11	2.20	2.25	30,840	31,817	33,119
Hay, clover and timothy 2/.... "	1.31	1.41	1.39	27,242	34,330	33,271
Hay, lespedeza, "	1.03	1.13	1.03	5,267	7,182	6,614
Beans, dry edible						
100 lb.bag	3/ 889	3/ 977	3/ 910	16,312	15,797	16,659
Peas, dry field..... "	3/ 1,220	3/ 1,353	3/ 1,275	4,870	6,926	6,542
Soybeans for beans.bu.	18.2	20.5	16.9	117,886	196,725	181,247
Cowpeas for peas"	5.2	5.8	5.8			
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	719	649	677	1,672,885	2,036,430	2,144,850
Potatoes.....bu.	131.6	184.5	172.7	376,122	475,969	368,168
Sweetpotatoes.. "	87.2	98.3	91.6	64,200	66,807	59,001
Tobacco.....lb.	971	1,180	1,124	1,548,389	2,312,080	2,150,511
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	20.6	19.5	17.9	6,049	5,997	6,136
Sugar beets.... "	12.3	13.2	13.7	9,617	10,562	12,140
Broomcorn..... "	3/ 302	3/ 295	3/ 310	42	44	33
Hops.....lb.	1,191	1,306	1,187	40,742	53,171	44,844
Pasture.....pct.	5/ 72	5/ 78	5/ 74			

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3/ Pounds.

4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition October 1.

Release:
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1947
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	1946	Indicated	
	1936-45	Sept. 1, 1947	/ Oct. 1, 1947	/
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	2/ 112,896	2/ 119,410	113,079	112,910
Peaches..... "	2/ 62,936	2/ 86,643	84,781	83,857
Pears..... "	2/ 29,510	34,447	34,583	35,048
Grapes.....ton	2/ 2,579	3,120	3,151	3,049
Cherries (12 States)..... "	2/ 159	2/ 230	183	183
Apricots (3 States)..... "	2/ 232	339	196	196
Cranberries (5 States).....bbl.	639	857	771	743
Pecans (12 States).....lb.	107,784	76,706	102,116	100,206

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1946	1947	Average	1946	1947
	1936-45			1936-45		
	Million pounds			Millions		
August.....	9,942	10,838	10,644	3,262	3,679	3,832
September.....	8,848	9,446	9,313	2,788	3,295	3,383
Jan. - Sept. Incl.	87,560	93,915	94,973	37,389	45,548	44,982

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average	1936-45	1946	1947
	Per-	1,000	Per-	1,000
	cent	bushels	cent	bushels
Corn for grain 3/....	14.5	342,522	5.9	153,003
Wheat.....	47.8	430,634	47.8	552,715
Oats.....	82.0	951,184	76.5	1,155,691
Barley.....	4/72.3	4/234,240	60.9	160,258
Rye.....	4/72.9	4/ 26,846	52.2	9,759
Soybeans for beans 3/	-	-	1.1	2,118
				1.1
				2,206

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

3/ Old crop. 4/ Short-time average.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1947
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest,	1947
	Average 1936-45	1946	1947	Percent of 1946
Corn, all.....	90,083	88,718	84,331	95.1
Wheat, all.....	57,036	67,201	73,907	110.0
Winter.....	40,684	48,510	54,493	112.3
All spring.....	16,353	18,691	19,414	103.9
Durum.....	2,458	2,453	2,772	113.0
Other spring.....	13,895	16,238	16,642	102.5
Oats.....	37,101	43,648	38,853	89.0
Barley.....	12,407	10,477	11,082	105.8
Rye.....	3,164	1,598	1,953	122.2
Buckwheat.....	415	390	521	133.6
Flaxseed.....	2,807	2,430	4,063	167.2
Rice.....	1,239	1,567	1,623	103.6
Sorghums for grain.....	5,823	6,765	5,391	79.7
Cotton.....	23,845	17,615	21,143	120.0
Hay, all.....	72,373	74,352	74,331	100.0
Hay, wild.....	12,641	14,020	13,992	99.8
Hay, alfalfa.....	14,565	14,440	14,624	101.3
Hay, clover & timothy 1/.....	20,732	24,276	24,013	98.9
Hay, lespedéza.....	5,067	6,380	6,342	99.4
Beans, dry edible.....	1,833	1,617	1,792	110.8
Peas, dry field.....	386	512	513	100.2
Soybeans for beans.....	6,418	9,606	10,698	111.4
Cowpeas 2/.....	2,925	1,216	1,122	92.3
Peanuts 3/.....	2,383	3,136	3,104	99.0
Potatoes.....	2,862	2,580	2,190	84.9
Sweetpotatoes.....	738	679	646	95.1
Tobacco.....	1,592	1,960	1,914	97.6
Sorgo for sirup.....	198	179	187	104.5
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....	293	308	320	104.0
Sugarcane for sirup.....	126	120	118	98.3
Sugar beets.....	781	802	891	111.1
Broomcorn.....	277	298	289	70.1
Hops.....	34	41	40	97.8

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

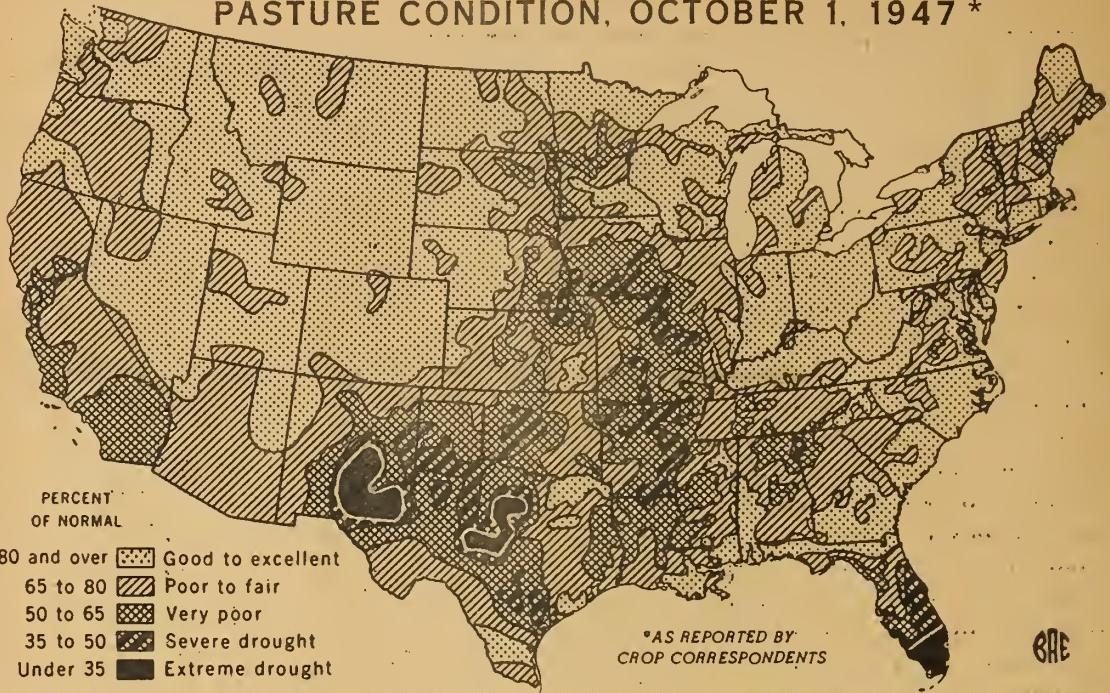
3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

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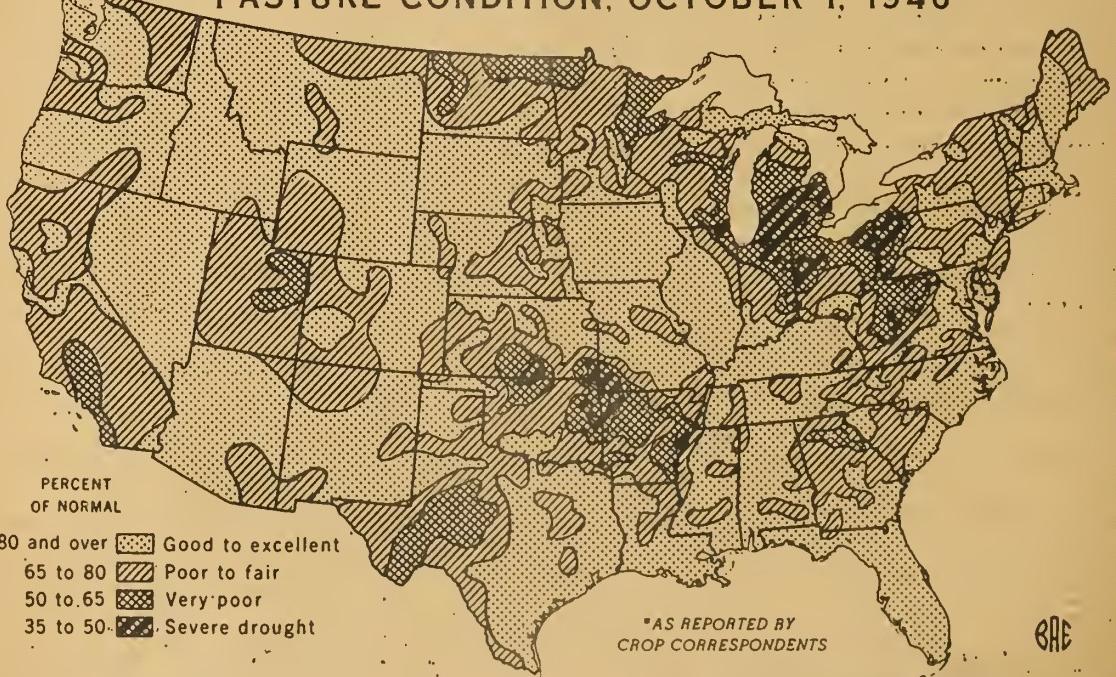
PASTURE CONDITION, OCTOBER 1, 1947 *



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46564 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE CONDITION, OCTOBER 1, 1946*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 46179 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1947

Harvest reports up to October 1 indicate fulfillment of prospects for relatively heavy total crop production in 1947. Present indications are for a total crop volume 5 percent smaller than last year's record, but only 1 percent below the average for 1942-46, the best 5 years in American history.

September was mostly favorable for maturing growing crops and for farm work and harvest of early maturing crops is practically complete. Frost affected corn, soybeans, fruits and other late crops only slightly; buckwheat and grapes were the most severely nipped.

The small 1947 corn crop improved in both quality and quantity and is now estimated at 2,459 million bushels. Hot, dry weather in the first half of September brought most corn to maturity ahead of the frosts which occurred in much of the Corn Belt later in the month. As a result the amount of "soft corn" will be a relatively small proportion of the total crop.

Estimates for most crops changed only slightly as effects of September weather became apparent. Some crops were growing in favored areas or were harvested under favorable conditions, while others were reduced by frost or dry weather. Prospects improved during September for corn, oats, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, and sugar beets, but declined for spring wheat, barley, buckwheat, sorghum grain, hay, dry beans, soybeans, peanuts, sugarcane, broomcorn, cotton and most fruits.

The net effect of all these changes is an aggregate production near the average of the past five excellent years, only 6 index points below the record set last year and 120 percent of the 1923-32 base. While the corn crop is below average, along with cotton, barley, rye, sorghum grain, sweetpotatoes, sugarcane, and broomcorn, such crops as wheat, rice, sugar beets and pears top all previous records.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Outturns of flaxseed, soybeans, hay, buckwheat, tobacco, peanuts, peaches, grapes, citrus and truck crops are relatively heavy, and oats, potatoes, beans, peas and apples are average or above.

September temperatures averaged above normal in practically all parts of the country, particularly in the interior. Rainfall was particularly short in parts of Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, in the western part of the upper Mississippi Valley, the southern Great Plains, southern Mountain and Pacific coastal areas. During the first three weeks of September temperatures were well above normal and rains were mostly light. Beneficial rains in much of the Mississippi Valley were not heavy enough to check operations greatly. Tropical storms brought heavy rains about September 20-23 in Florida and a Gulf Coast strip. This rain swept inland to relieve the very dry conditions in eastern Oklahoma and Arkansas and continued up across Missouri, western Illinois and northern Michigan. Later heavy rains fell again in Florida and eastern South Atlantic States. The hot weather pushed crops rapidly toward maturity and a light frost about September 15 in parts of Minnesota and the Dakotas also helped. So when more severe frosts occurred throughout most of the northern part of the country on September 21 and several following nights to October 1, crops were too near maturity to suffer much damage. Most grain has been harvested, though more than usual has been stacked and some is still in shocks or windrows because of insufficient transportations and storage facilities in northern spring grain areas. Wet fields have delayed harvest of some flax and potatoes in the Red River Valley. Fall plowing has made good progress, though in some areas fields are rather dry.

Preparation of fields and seeding of fall grains have progressed about as usual in most of the country. In some sections, such as Missouri where much crop-land was idle and soil moisture is ample, and the Pacific Northwest, large wheat acreages have been seeded under favorable conditions and are growing well. But in the southern Great Plains, especially western Kansas and Oklahoma, north-western Texas and New Mexico, soil moisture is deficient and seeding has been delayed. Some wheat has been "dusted in". In many sections, however, the topsoil is so dry that farmers fear the loss of their seed as rain sufficient to germinate the seed might not be followed by enough moisture to maintain the sprouted fields. In many instances volunteer wheat has not started. As a result wheat pastures are not available for livestock feeding operations to the usual extent.

Feed grain production amounts to only 98 million tons, which is well below the total of any of the past 6 years, but more than in most years prior to 1940. Augmenting this, however, are fairly large carryover stocks of corn and oats. Taking into account reduced livestock numbers, supplies of feed grains on farms October 1, provide a supply per animal unit about 10 percent below the average of the past 10 years, but higher than in most years prior to 1937. A large quantity of silage and forage is also available. The 102 million tons of hay, plus a large carryover, provides the most liberal hay supply per animal unit on record, though some is of poor quality. Pastures were improved by September rains and, while not equal to a year ago, are in better-than-average condition for October 1. Range pastures are better than average in the western Great Plains and the Northwest, but are mostly dry and short in the Southwest from western Oklahoma and Texas to California.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1947

October 1, 1947

5:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Feed crops and roughage are short in the Southwest, where some supplemental feeding has been necessary and there has been some local forced movement of cattle. Cattle and sheep are mostly in good condition. September movement and marketings of range cattle were relatively large.

Food grain production tops all previous years, amounting to nearly 45 million tons. Added to the first billion-bushel winter wheat crop of record is a spring wheat crop of 311 million bushels. The total of 1,407 million bushels is 22 percent more than that of 1946, the previous high mark. Rice production of nearly 77 million bushels sets a new record. Rye production of 25.4 million bushels is a third more than in 1946, but a third below average. The buckwheat output was cut short by dry weather and frost in September, but at 8.2 million bushels is relatively large. The total of the 4 food and 4 food grains is about 142.6 million tons, which has been topped in 4 of the past 5 years, but only once before that, in 1920. The 1946 total was 162.5 million tons.

Oilseed prospects declined slightly, although flaxseed gained and soybeans nearly held the September 1 level, peanuts and cottonseed slumped. Tobacco improved slightly during September and now is second to the record 1946 crop by 7 percent. Potatoes improved and current prospects point to at least an average crop this year. Prospects continue for a relatively large sugar crop, though the improvement in sugar beets did not offset the decline in sugarcane. Production of sugar from these sources may be a fifth more than either last year or average.

Egg production in September was 3 percent more than in September 1946, and a fifth above average for the month. The rate of lay exceeded any other September. The number of layers increased more than seasonally during September to become 2 percent above a year earlier and 11 percent above average. Prices received for eggs were the highest of record, but so also were poultry feed prices and the mid-September egg-food relationship was the least favorable since 1936. Potential layers on farms were 7 percent above average. Milk production dropped more than seasonally for September, but still was 5 percent above average for the month and has been exceeded only in 3 recent Septembers. Milk flow per cow was the highest of record for September, as the well-culled herds received heavy concentrate rations and pastures were better than average.

Total production of 21 kinds of grass, legume, and winter-cover crop seeds is forecast at 480.2 million pounds of clean seed, compared with 499.1 million pounds in 1946 and the 1941-45 average of 417.9 million pounds. These totals do not include figures for alfalfa, Sudan grass, or lespedeza seed because 1947 production forecasts for them have not yet been made. Clover-seed crops in the aggregate this year are indicated to be 25 percent smaller than last year and 1 percent below average; grass seeds, 26 percent larger than last year but 3 percent below average; and the winter-cover crop group, 2 percent smaller than last year but 18 percent above average. An estimated 3,883,000 acres of the 21 seed crops are expected to be harvested this year, compared with 4,566,600 acres in 1946 and the average of 3,830,853 acres. Harvesting, which began later than in 1946 and averaged a little later than usual, has been completed for most seed crops.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
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Deciduous fruit production is now estimated 6 percent less than last year's record, but still 12 percent above average. Harvest of all deciduous fruits was completed by October 1, except late apples, late grapes and a very few late peaches and pears. Commercial apples total 5 percent less than last year, but about average; peaches are 3 percent less than last year's record, but 33 percent above average; pears are a record high and grapes a near record; plums are less than last year, but above average; prunes are 13 percent below last year and 6 percent below average. The prospective total for 1947-48 citrus crops is slightly less than the 1946-47 total. Oranges are indicated about 6 percent less than last season and grapefruit about 6 percent more. Tree nuts all declined during September and the total is now estimated slightly below last year. Almonds are 23 percent and walnuts 5 percent, below the record of last year. Filberts are slightly above the previous record of last year. Pecans are 31 percent above the short crop last year, but 7 percent less than average.

The aggregate tonnage of fall truck crops for fresh market is expected to be about one-fifth less than in 1946, though ten percent above average. More lettuce, early fall green peas, cauliflower and early fall spinach will be available, but less than last year for all other vegetables. Of these, however, the tonnage will be above average for all except eggplant, snapbeans, cabbage, green poppers and green peas. The acreage for fall harvest is about one-tenth less than last year, but is a little above average, with lower yields helping to account for the lower tonnage. With harvest of fall crops now started, indicated tonnage for the entire year is 13 percent below 1946, but 13 percent above average. Compared with last year, winter and summer tonnages were each down 11 percent, spring down 12 percent and indicated fall tonnages 19 percent. For each season this year, however, the tonnage is well above average.

The harvesting of late vegetables for processing continued quite active until near the end of September. Production prospects improved slightly for processing tomatoes, largely on account of near record-high yields being obtained in California. Sweet corn production prospects were slightly less favorable than on September 1. The prospective lima bean production is record high. The aggregate of 5,293,690 tons indicated on October 1 for seven vegetables for processing, (green peas, snap beans, sweet corn, tomatoes, beets, lima beans, and pimientos) is about 3 percent less than the 1946 production, but 38 percent above the 10-year average.

CORN: Warm, dry, sunny days during most of September throughout the Corn Belt, the Northeast and the West greatly reduced the frost hazard to the large acreage of late corn and boosted the October 1 estimate of production, a little over 50 million bushels above the September 1 estimate. The Nation's 1947 corn crop is now estimated at 2,459 million bushels compared with last year's record production of 3,288 million bushels and the 1936-45 average of 2,639 million bushels. Such a production would be just a little over that of 1940 but otherwise the smallest crop since 1936. The indicated yield per acre of 29.2 bushels is up 0.7 bushel from a month ago, but down 7.9 bushels from 1946 and 0.2 bushel lower than average.

Indicated production of corn to be harvested for grain is 2,193 million bushels or 89 percent of the estimated production of all corn. In 1946 the 2,970 bushels of corn for grain accounted for 91 percent of all corn production.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

The first three weeks of September in the Corn Belt were hot and dry, a continuation of August weather, and corn moved rapidly toward maturity. Weekly corn maturity surveys in this area begun on September 12 showed 53 percent in the mature and dented stages on that date and 87 percent in these stages October 3 -- three weeks later. As a result of this rapid development, what appeared to be a soft corn problem over most of the Corn Belt a month ago has now been largely narrowed to an area embracing western and northern Ohio, east central and northeastern Indiana and parts of Michigan. In this area corn was planted late and the killing frosts of the last week in September were one to two weeks earlier than average. Whether frost-damaged corn in this area will be soft or chaffy at cribbing time depends on conditions between now and harvest. Dry, warm, sunny days since the initial killing frosts have been ideal for drying out corn.

Rapid advancement of the crop because of the hot, dry weather was made at the expense of lower yields reflected by poor fill, shallow and shrivelled kernels. As a result of the highly variable season since planting time, quality will show a wide range -- from sound corn through soft corn to that light in weight and chaffy. In the Corn Belt, killing frosts have been general only in Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, most of South Dakota, the northern parts of Iowa and Illinois, and the northern and eastern parts of Indiana. Except Ohio and parts of Michigan and Indiana corn was near enough to maturity that damage was slight. Elsewhere in the Corn Belt frosts have been light. In most of the States farmers are warming up their corn pickers by picking some corn for immediate feeding. A few farmers in Kansas have begun to crib. Almost everywhere over the Belt farmers would welcome another nip of frost to further aid in drying out corn.

October 1 yield per acre prospects in Iowa, and Nebraska are the same as a month earlier but in Kansas there was a 0.5 bushel decline. Elsewhere in the Corn Belt yields show an increase over the September 1 outlook -- one bushel in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri, two bushels in South Dakota and Minnesota and 3 bushels in Wisconsin. In Minnesota, weather during the first three weeks of September favored maturing the corn crop far beyond expectations or previous experience. Wisconsin corn similarly benefitted.

In the northeastern States the October 1 production outlook is about the same as a month earlier. Although warm, dry weather during the first three weeks of September spurred development, killing frosts in the last week caught a considerable acreage intended for grain before it was mature. Frost damage to immature corn intended for grain was greatest in Pennsylvania and New Jersey where reports indicate 20 to 50 percent of the grain acreage was affected. In New York where corn was planted late and killing frosts came early only the early planted fields matured.

In the South Atlantic States where husking has started in all areas, corn is yielding better than expected. Production prospects are up about 1 percent from last month and indicated yields per acre in Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina are the highest of record.

September rains in the South Central States did not come in time to help late corn and as a result prospective production in this group of States is down slightly. In Texas and Oklahoma over half the crop has been husked and some husking is under way as far north as Kentucky.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

September weather favored corn development in the Western States. Due largely to the improved outlook in Colorado, the leading corn State of this group, indicated production in the Western States is up 8 percent from September 1. Colorado expects the biggest yield per acre in its history.

Stocks of old corn on farms October 1 totaled 258,347,000 bushels, nearly 9 percent of the 1946 production. This is 105 million bushels above the abnormal low stocks on farms a year ago and 84 million bushels below the 1936-45 average of 342,522,000 bushels.

The total farm supply (October 1 stocks of old corn on farms and the October 1 estimate of 1947 corn for grain production combined) is 2,451,000,000 bushels. This is 692 million bushels or about 22 percent below the record high October 1 farm supply, production and carry-over, of 3,142,890,000 bushels a year ago and 265 million bushels below the 1936-45 average October 1 farm supply of 2,716,240,000 bushels.

Stocks are below those of a year ago in only the North Atlantic States and the Western States but below average in all groups except the North Atlantic States. The North Central States, which produce nearly all of the surplus corn, have 213 million bushels of old corn on farms out of the national total of 258 million bushels. These States have nearly twice as much old corn on hand as a year ago, but less than three-fourths of the average October 1 farm stocks. Iowa, with 70 million bushels of old corn on farms, had more than one-fourth of the Nation's stocks. Illinois had 27 million, Nebraska 22 million, Missouri nearly 22 million, and Indiana 20 million bushels on farms October 1.

Disappearance of corn for the three months ending October 1 was 429 million bushels as compared with the average disappearance for the same period of 303 million bushels.

WHEAT: Total wheat production is estimated at 1,406,761,000 bushels -- the largest of record--exceeding by a little over 250 million bushels the previous record of 1,155,715,000 bushels set last year.

This year's record production results from the unprecedented winter wheat crop and the largest spring wheat outturn in 19 years. Weather favored winter wheat in all stages, from seeding to harvest, particularly in the important Great Plains States, with a resultant record yield of 20.1 bushels per acre on a record large acreage harvested.

Production of all spring wheat, estimated at 311,113,000 bushels, is 29 million bushels above last year's 281,822,000 bushel crop and nearly a third larger than the average of 236,413,000 bushels. Production is 10 percent more than last year, although the harvested acreage is only 4 percent larger. The hot, dry siege of late summer affected yields adversely in Northern Plains States. The Pacific Northwest and the Mountain States experienced a good year for spring wheat. Record spring wheat yields were produced in Idaho, Colorado and Utah.

Durum wheat production is estimated at 43,017,000 bushels. This is one-fifth larger than last year's production of 35,836,000 bushels and more than a

third above average. Other spring wheat production of 268,096,000 bushels exceeds last year's 245,986,000 bushels by 9 percent and is nearly a third larger than the average. Durum wheat, the acreage of which is concentrated in the Northern Plains, was hurt by the summer heat and drought relatively more than other spring wheat.

Harvesting of spring wheat was generally completed before October 1, except for the higher elevations and a small acreage where harvesting operations were interrupted by intermittent light rains. No difficulty is expected in harvesting the small portion remaining. The decline of 1.8 million bushels since the September 1 estimate largely represents more complete evaluation of the effects of the summer heat and dryness. The early season moisture supply was sufficient to produce a hearty straw growth but harvesting operations disclosed some heads not well filled.

The indicated 1947 production of wheat by classes (with 1946 in parenthesis) is, hard red winter 762 (582) million bushels; soft red winter 242 (197) million bushels; hard red spring 228 (214) million bushels; durum 44 (36) million bushels; and white wheat 131 (126) million bushels. Production of all classes is greater than last year. The unusually favorable season in the Southwest shows in the 31 percent increase in production of hard red winter wheat.

Wheat Stocks on Farms totaled 628,773,000 bushels on October 1 despite a record large disappearance of 818,415,000 bushels during the preceding three months. Stocks were within 4 million bushels of the record high for October established in 1942. They were 14 percent larger than on October 1, 1946 and disappearance during the preceding quarter was about a fourth larger than for the same period last year. Both stocks and disappearance were nearly a half larger than the 1936-45 averages. As a percentage of production, wheat stocks on October 1, at 45 percent, were a little less than last year and average.

Stocks in the South Central States showed the greatest increase over a year ago, being a little over 40 percent larger while in the West stocks were only 2 percent above. In the three Pacific Coast States and in Montana there was less wheat in farm storage than a year ago. In the North Central States, where about two-thirds of the October 1 stocks on farms is located, stocks were 14 percent larger than last year.

OATS: Oats production is estimated at 1,231,561,000 bushels, a gain of 5 million bushels over prospects a month ago. This is 18 percent below the record crop of 1,510 million bushels in 1946, but 6 percent above the 10-year average of 1,161 million bushels. Yields per acre are largely the same or close to those reported a month ago. Gains in important producing States of Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were partly offset by decreases in South Dakota, Montana and Oregon.

In the North Central States, the principal producing region, both yields and quality varied from good to excellent for disease-resistant varieties to fair to poor for most other varieties.

The average yield per acre is 31.7 bushels or 2.9 bushels below last year which was a good oats year rather generally but a half bushel above average. With limited exceptions harvest of oats has been completed under favorable conditions.

Oats Stocks on Farms October 1 are estimated at 977,544,000 bushels compared with 1,155,691,000 bushels a year ago and the 10-year October 1 average of 951,184,000 bushels. Current stocks amount to about 79 percent of the 1947 production and are above average in all regions except the North Atlantic and East North Central States.

Disappearance from the 1947 supply (July 1 farm stocks plus 1947 production) totaled 513,165,000 bushels. This is about 116 million bushels less than the disappearance during the corresponding quarter in 1946 but is 112 million bushels more than average for the quarter.

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY: The 1947 barley crop is expected to total 284,497,000 bushels with harvest practically completed on October 1. Production prospects declined nearly a million and a half bushels during September. A decrease of over a million and a quarter bushels is indicated in South Dakota and over three-quarters of a million in Montana. Yields of late planted fields were generally less than expected because of light test weight. Prospects were also less than a month ago in New York, Washington, New Mexico and Vermont. These decreases were partially offset by larger production than expected last month in Wisconsin, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah.

The indicated yield of 25.7 bushels per acre was 0.6 bushels higher than a year ago and nearly 3 bushels above the 1936-45 average. Prospective production is 8 percent above last year but 1 percent less than average.

BARLEY STOCKS ON FARMS: Stocks of barley on farms October 1 totaled 165,594,000 bushels, a little more than last year. Except for last year stocks were the lowest for October 1 since 1939 the first year of the series. They amount to 71 percent of the 1939-45 average and only half of the largest volume recorded in 1942. This year's October 1 barley stocks on farms amount to 58 percent of production compared with 1939-45 average of 72 percent.

STOCKS OF RYE ON FARMS October 1 are estimated at 13,174,000 bushels or 52 percent of the 1947 production. This compares with October 1, 1946 stocks of 9,759,000 bushels (52 percent of 1946 production). This year's stocks, although the highest for this date since 1944, are considerably below the 1939-45 average of 26,846,000 bushels.

The percentage of the 1947 crop still on farms is lowest in the South Central States and highest in the Western States.

In most of the important rye States a relatively low percentage of the 1947 production was held on farms on October 1. Nearly half of the total stocks were reported from the four major producing States of Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, and Minnesota.

BUCKWHEAT: Production of buckwheat is estimated at 8,182,000 bushels, 8 percent less than indicated a month ago, but still more than a million bushels above last year's production of 7,105,000 bushels.

The wide variation in development of the crop this year, left the crop particularly susceptible to both heat and frost damage, so that yields have been reduced in nearly all important producing States. The excessive heat in August continuing into September blasted blossoms in some fields and successive freezes and killing frosts caught immature fields in parts of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Minnesota.

The U.S. yield is 15.7 bushels per acre, a reduction of 1.3 bushels since September 1. The 1946 yield was 18.2 bushels and the 10-year average 16.8 bushels. Prospective yields were reduced about 1 bushel per acre in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Minnesota; 2 bushels per acre in New York, and 3 bushels in Michigan.

RICE: As harvesting returns become available throughout the rice area, the record crop prospects are being fulfilled. An outturn of nearly 77 million bushels is now estimated, despite some damage during September by tropical storms in Louisiana and Arkansas. Greater production in Texas than forecast earlier more than offsets the storm losses elsewhere.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Much unharvested rice in the path of a tropical storm about September 20 was flattened and twisted. Some loss in yield resulted from shattering and difficult harvesting, but little acreage will be abandoned. In Arkansas, better yields than expected on early harvested rice in the Stuttgart area nearly offset the hurricane damage in other sections. Most of the damaged fields are being salvaged, but the milling quality is lower than usual. Louisiana rice was about two-thirds harvested before the hurricane struck, but storm damage to the remainder was relatively heavy. Most of it is being salvaged, however, with some harvesting loss. The increased use of combines and favorable harvesting weather has speeded harvest so that the limited drier and storage capacity is overtaxed. Much of the storm loss is offset by better yields than expected of early rice.

In Texas rice harvest was well advanced in all areas under favorable weather conditions. The total outturn is now expected to be larger than estimated earlier. The California rice harvest began about mid-September and was general by October 1. The hot, dry September weather was extremely beneficial. While some fields are weedy or ripening unevenly, the crop generally looks good and earlier yield prospects are realized in early threshing returns.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: All sorghums for grain are estimated at 85,696,000 bushels, a decline of over 4 million bushels since September 1 and 6,428,000 bushels below average. The 1946 production was 106,737,000 bushels and the 1936-45 average is 92,124,000 bushels.

October 1 conditions indicated a yield of 15.9 bushels per acre, a drop of nearly a bushel since September 1 but still nearly a bushel above the average. Decreases in yields per acre of one bushel in the leading States of Texas and Kansas, a 3 bushel decline in New Mexico and a half bushel reduction in Oklahoma account for most of the decrease in prospects since September 1. Yields are up one bushel in both Colorado and California from a month ago. The changes in yield in the balance of the sorghum producing States where the acreages are smaller had little effect on the size of the total sorghum crop.

Hot weather and insufficient moisture are responsible for decreased yields in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and New Mexico. Much of the crop has been harvested in Texas and harvest has extended northward. Frost damaged the crop in South Dakota. Improved outlook is reported in California, Colorado and Arizona. Much of the Arizona crop was grown for certified seed this year.

HOPS: Production of hops in 3 Pacific Coast States is now estimated at 47,244,000 pounds, an increase of 2,400,000 pounds over the September 1 estimate. The 1947 season was earlier than usual in all areas. The 1946 crop totaled 53,171,000 pounds and the 10-year average is 40,742,000 pounds.

The Oregon crop turned out much better than expected. Harvest is about completed. The crop of 14,820,000 pounds is 21 percent below last year and 14 percent below average. The favorable September weather allowed growers to harvest the crop with less loss than expected and warm weather hastened maturity of the late crop resulting in a considerably greater tonnage than expected. The Oregon crop is very uneven and of rather poor quality.

The Washington crop is estimated at 19,824,000 pounds, practically the same as the 1946 crop of 19,720,000 pounds but 56 percent above average. In California, the short Sacramento Valley crop was partially offset by good crops in the coastal counties. Production for the State of 12,600,000 pounds is 14 percent below last year but 16 percent above average. Quality is good for both the Washington and California crops.

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SOYBEANS: Soybean prospects declined slightly during September. October 1 indications point to a crop of 181 million bushels, a drop of a quarter million bushels from the September 1 forecast. This is about 8 percent below the record crop of 197 million bushels produced in 1946 and is the lowest since 1941, although still above any pre-war year. The 1936-45 average production is only 118 million bushels.

September weather varied widely with dryness, high temperatures, killing frosts and in the extreme south, tropical hurricanes. Hot dry weather in much of the main producing area hastened maturity of the crop and lessened the danger from early frosts. By the end of September killing frosts had stopped all growth in the Northern soybean area extending south over much of Ohio, the northern areas of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa. Early planted beans were little damaged and the frosts actually aided harvesting by killing the leaves and weeds. Frosts did some damage to the late planted acreage although most of these fields were near enough to maturity so that the crop in the frosted areas will be harvested even though yields may be lower than expected earlier.

In the North Central States, the major soybean area, most of the States show no change from a month ago, although yields are generally well below average. Some areas of Illinois have some high yielding fields but for the State as a whole both vine growth and yields are below average. A third of the crop is very late with a short vine growth although well podded for the size of the plant. Frost damage by the end of September was not significant except in the extreme northern counties. Indiana and Michigan report better prospects than a month ago. Both States had more rainfall during the growing season than States to the West and frosts in late September apparently caused only minor damage except in limited areas. In Ohio killing frosts were reported over practically all of the soybean area on October 1-2. Combining was underway in the northern and west central areas of Iowa by the first of October. Yields in that State as reported on October 1 are below expectations but vary widely by farms and localities. The quality of the crop already harvested is good with the beans having a very low moisture content.

North Carolina, the heaviest producing State in the South Atlantic region, has had an exceptionally favorable season. A near-record yield is expected, about 3 bushels per acre above average and a bushel per acre higher than in 1946. In the South Central States, Kentucky and Tennessee report lower yields than expected a month ago mainly because of the hot dry weather in August and early September. Recent tropical storms in Louisiana caused some damage.

SOYBEAN FARM STOCKS: Stocks of old soybeans on farms October 1 are estimated at 2.2 million bushels. This is only slightly more than the very low stocks of 2.1 million bushels on farms a year ago and otherwise the lowest since the series started in 1942. Disappearance for the quarter July 1 to October 1 totaled 4.1 million bushels the lowest for a like period in the five-years of record. Last year the disappearance for the same quarter amounted to 4.7 million bushels. Farm stocks of soybeans beans have been small from the beginning of the season. The 1946 crop was harvested early, and moved to market rapidly soon after harvest. October 1 farm stocks this year were low in most producing States with Iowa the only State reporting so much as a $\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels on hand.

COWPEAS: Above-average cowpea yields are reported in all major producing States. A United States yield of 5.8 bushels per acre is indicated as of October 1. This is the same as the yield estimated for 1945 and 1946 but is well above the 10-year average of 5.2 bushels per acre. The growing and harvesting season has been

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

favorable over much of the cowpea area, especially in the States along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Dry weather resulted in below average yields in Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Arkansas, and Oklahoma.

An estimate of the 1947 production of cowpeas for peas will be made in December. Production, however, will be relatively low since the acreage planted alone for all purposes this year is the lowest in the 23 years of record.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts from the acreage for picking and threshing is indicated to be 2,102 million pounds. This is slightly more than last year when 2,036 million pounds were harvested and compares with the 1942-46 average of 2,106 million pounds.

In the Virginia-Carolina Area, heavy rains delayed harvesting operations and caused some deterioration of the nuts. Additional rains would result in excessive "dropping off" during harvest. In some sections, peanut vines were killed by frost, and growth of the nuts was stopped. These are being dug as rapidly as possible. The present indicated production of 557 million pounds for the area is 15 million pounds below the September 1 estimate.

In the Southeastern Area, prospective production is unchanged from September 1, except for a slight increase in Florida. As a result of the dry summer yields, although above last year, are somewhat below average. Harvesting of Spanish peanuts is about complete and good progress is being made in the digging of runners. Worm damage has been negligible and the loss of nuts in the fields has been unusually light.

In the Southwestern Area, the indicated production is about 30 million pounds below the September 1 estimate. Rainfall during September was "spotty" but generally inadequate. In south Texas, the late crop is mostly mature and satisfactory progress is being made in harvesting. In north Texas and Oklahoma, late fields are making fair progress but rain is needed.

BROOMCORN: As of October 1, production of broomcorn brush in the six commercial States is estimated at 32,300 tons. Such a crop would be 26 percent smaller than last year's production of 43,900 tons and 23 percent smaller than the 1936-45 average of 41,920 tons. Because of rains during September, larger crops than a month ago are in prospect for Kansas and Oklahoma, but smaller crops than indicated earlier may be harvested in New Mexico and Colorado where hot, dry weather hastened maturity and reduced yields. The estimate of production in Illinois and Texas is the same as a month ago.

In Oklahoma, harvesting was at the peak during September and by the end of the month about 87 percent of the crop had been harvested. The Lindsay area received rain during the latter half of September, and late unharvested crops improved somewhat. The dwarf corn in western Oklahoma was damaged by dry hot weather. Growing conditions in Kansas also showed slight improvement due to light showers and cooler weather during September. Harvesting of the Illinois crop was about three-fourths completed by October 1. Many fields which were lodged and tangled by wind have been difficult and expensive to harvest. In New Mexico and Colorado, harvesting progressed rapidly. Unseasonably high temperatures hastened maturity of the earlier broomcorn in this area, and checked the development of the late crops.

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The United States apple crop in commercial areas is estimated at 112,910,000 bushels. This is 5 percent below the 1946 crop of 119,410,000 bushels and compares with the 1936-45 average of 112,396,000 bushels. Compared with last year the Eastern States have about a fourth smaller crop. The Northeast has about the same production as in 1946, and the average. Spring frost damage was serious in the South Atlantic area and production is only about one-half of average and two-fifths of last year. The Central States have an increase of 5 percent and the Western region 10 percent over 1946. This year the Western States have 46 percent of the Nation's apple crop and the State of Washington 30 percent, in comparison with 39 and 27 percent respectively last year.

Production this year varies greatly by varieties because some are mainly in areas of heavy production and some mainly in areas with short crops. Comparisons of production with 1946 are as follows: Baldwins 2½ times last year; Gravensteins, a third more; R.I. Greening, Yellow Newtown and Northern Spy, a tenth more; McIntosh, Golden Delicious, Jonathan, Ben Davis, and Delicious about the same as last year; Winesap and Cortland a tenth less; Rome a fifth less; Wealthy and Grimes Golden a fourth less; and Stayman and York between a third and a half less than last year.

Harvest of the exceptionally clean Washington apple crop of 33,852,000 bushels was half completed by October 1. Harvest averages about 2 weeks earlier than usual. Harvest of the record-large California Gravenstein crop was completed about September 1 and harvest of the large crop of late varieties was well advanced on October 1. Harvest of the average-sized Oregon crop will be past the active period by October 10, about 10 days earlier than usual. In Idaho, production is about 13 percent below average. Harvest of Jonathans, the principal variety is about completed. Colorado's average-sized crop is being harvested in volume.

The Central States' production of 19,350,000 bushels shows a decrease of one percent from September 1, improvement in Ohio, Tennessee and Arkansas being more than offset by declines in Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri. Harvest of Michigan's production of 6,600,000 bushels (7 percent below average) is progressing rapidly, but is about 2 weeks later than usual. Winter apples developed slowly in the central and northern counties. Illinois' large crop (4,028,000 bushels) will have more loss and waste than usual. High September temperatures resulted in a heavy drop of Jonathan and Grimes. Harvest is about 3 weeks later than last year. Ohio's two-thirds of average crop has sized and colored well.

In the Northeast, production is moderately above average for New England and New York but below average for Pennsylvania and New Jersey. Warm days the first three weeks of September were favorable for sizing. Cool weather after that time helped coloring of red varieties. Harvest is about 10 days later than usual but should be completed in most areas by November 1.

In the South Atlantic region, the crop is turning out a little larger than expected in Maryland, Delaware and West Virginia but somewhat smaller in North Carolina. Virginia with 4,509,000 bushels has only about a third of the production of last year. The crop in the Roanoke and Patrick County areas where a large proportion of the production is usually sold to truckers is relatively better than in other areas. In both Virginia and West Virginia processors are taking a large proportion of the crop.

PEACHES: Peaches showed a further slight decline during September and the crop is now estimated at 83,857,000 bushels compared with the record 1946 crop

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

of 86,643,000 bushels and the 10-year average of 62,936,000 bushels. The season is later than usual in the eastern and central States and a few peaches were still moving to market from northern areas on the first of October.

California clingstones are estimated at 21,252,000 bushels -- 8 percent less than last year but 34 percent above average. California freestones, at 13,043,000 bushels, are 7 percent less than last year but 30 percent above average. A few late maturing peaches in California are still unharvested and will move to fresh markets during October.

Production in the 10 early southern peach States totaled 22,438,000 bushels-- slightly more than the 1946 crop of 22,222,000 bushels and 36 percent more than average.

In Michigan, below normal temperatures the last part of September delayed ripening of late peaches and markets were still receiving fairly good volume the first week in October. The Benton Harbor Market handled nearly 30,000 bushels on October first, and in addition 26 cars moved by rail. Quality of late peaches has been below average. Some Michigan peaches were damaged by freezing weather the last week of September.

PEARS: Prospects for pears in the Pacific Coast States continued to improve during September, more than offsetting small declines in some eastern States. Production is estimated at a record of 35,048,000 bushels -- 2 percent more than the previous record in 1946 and 19 percent above average. Bartletts for the three Pacific Coast States total 20,340,000 bushels--slightly more than the 1946 total and 27 percent more than average. Fall and winter pears for these three States total 7,563,000 bushels -- 1 percent less than last year but 36 percent above average.

The Washington pear crop is estimated at 8,206,000 bushels of which 6,156,000 bushels are Bartletts and 2,050,000 bushels are other varieties. Bartletts are 9 percent less than last year and other varieties are 4 percent less. The 10-year average of all pears is 6,780,000 bushels of which 4,905,000 were Bartletts and 1,876,000 bushels were other varieties. Harvest of Bartletts was about over by September 1 but out of storage movement continues heavy. Considerable quantities of Bartletts may be lost because processors cannot use them as fast as they mature in storage. Picking of D'Anjous, the principal winter pears, is completed in Washington. Only a few later varieties remain to be harvested.

Oregon pears are estimated at 5,665,000 bushels-- 8 percent less than last year but 39 percent above average. Bartletts at 1,975,000 bushels are 15 percent less than last year but 16 percent above average. Other varieties at 3,680,000 bushels are 3 percent less than last year but 55 percent above average. Harvest in Oregon is completed.

California Bartletts are now estimated at 12,209,000 bushels--9 percent above last year and 30 percent above average. Other varieties total 1,833,000 bushels--5 percent above last year and 38 percent above average. The season is earlier than usual. Bartletts and Hardys were about all harvested by September 1 and all but a few winter pears had been picked by October 1.

GRAPE: Grape production is estimated at 3,049,300 tons--2 percent less than the record-large 1946 crop but 18 percent above average. The California total of 2,826,000 tons compares with 2,918,000 in 1946 and the 10-year average of 2,385,000 tons. Table varieties remained unchanged from September 1, 612,000 tons,

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

but prospects for wine varieties declined from 624,000 tons to 572,000 and for raisin varieties from 1,692,000 to 1,636,000 tons. Production in 1946 for table, wine and raisin varieties was 630,000 tons, 684,000 tons, and 1,604,000 tons, respectively.

In California, the large crop of Tokays is mostly harvested. There is a large crop of excellent quality Emperors. Emperors are being harvested and have been moving to storage in volume since mid-September. The 7 percent reduction, 46,000 tons, in the wine grape estimate is due to a shortage of moisture in non-irrigated vineyards and the necessity of leaving grapes on the vines after the optimum date for harvest.

Production in States other than California is 223,300 tons--11 percent above last year and 15 percent above average. The Great Lake States (N.Y., Pa., Ohio, Mich.) have 143,800 tons--13 percent above 1946 and 18 percent above average. In New York and Michigan frosts have killed some leaves but except for a few exposed areas damage to berries has been light. Harvest is now active in commercial areas and will continue until the latter part of October unless halted by freezes.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: California plum production is estimated at 75,000 tons in comparison with 100,000 tons last year and the 10-year average of 71,500 tons. Michigan plums are placed at 4,300 tons this year; 6,000 tons last, and the 10-year average is 4,080 tons.

California dried prunes are estimated at 201,000 tons (dried basis)--6 percent less than the 1946 crop of 213,000 tons. The western Oregon and Washington prune crop was very short with only 500 dried tons being produced in these States in comparison with 8,450 tons in 1946.

Total production of prunes for all purposes in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho is estimated at 92,500 tons (fresh basis) compared with 152,600 last year and the 10-year average of 130,580 tons.

In Washington, Oregon, and Idaho 56,700 tons were sold fresh this year -- 15 percent more than last year. Idaho had a record-large crop. Washington marketed 12,000 tons fresh prunes -- 13 percent more than last year, and Oregon 13,000 tons--28 percent less than in 1946. A total of 25,000 tons were commercially canned and 1,000 tons frozen in comparison with 57,890 tons canned and 6,210 tons frozen in 1946. The eastern areas of Washington and Oregon had about the same size crops as last year but the western areas had very small production.

CITRUS: October 1 conditions indicate 49.2 million boxes of early and midseason oranges. The total of these varieties for the past season was a record high of 54.3 million boxes. Florida early and midseason oranges are now estimated at 26.5 million boxes -- 4 million less than last season. California Navel and miscellaneous have prospects of 18.6 million boxes compared with 19.7 million boxes in 1946-47. Prospective production of 1947-48 Florida Valencias is 23 million boxes--only slightly less than last season's crop. Florida tangerines are estimated at 4.3 million boxes compared with the 4.7 million boxes produced in 1946-47. Texas has prospects of a record orange crop of 5.6 million boxes while Arizona and Louisiana expect only fair-sized crops.

Grapefruit production in 1947-48 is expected to be only slightly less than the record crop of 1945-46 and about 6 percent above last season's crop. Florida

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

has prospects of about 31 million boxes and Texas 25 million boxes. Production in 1946-47 was 29 million boxes in Florida and 23.3 million boxes in Texas.

Florida citrus sustained material damage from hurricane winds and heavy rains on September 17, although the center of the storm passed south of the main citrus section. Heaviest damage occurred on the lower East and West Coasts. Grapefruit shipments began the last week of September and have been gaining volume. Only a few oranges have been picked and volume movement is not expected before the latter part of October.

Conditions for Texas citrus crops have been generally favorable since early August. Excellent reserves of moisture were built up and some trees actually suffered from excess water. The marketing season opened officially on September 1 but very little fruit has passed the maturity test. Early oranges are about ready to move in volume but the early grapefruit movement is expected to be light.

In the principal Arizona citrus area, irrigation water is extremely short and many grapefruit groves are badly wilted. Growers with both orange and grapefruit trees are using most of their water on the oranges. Despite the moisture shortage, grapefruit is expected to be of excellent quality in contrast to the poor quality of the 1946-47 crop. Movement of Arizona grapefruit probably will not be heavy until later than last year. Of the oranges, sweet seedlings have the best prospects, Valencias next and Havells the poorest.

In California, prospects for all citrus crops continue good despite an exceptionally dry season.

CRANBERRIES: Cranberry prospects for 1947 declined somewhat during September.

Production is now estimated at 743,300 barrels--13 percent below the large 1946 crop of 857,100 barrels but 16 percent above average.

In Massachusetts, estimated production is 470,000 barrels--15 percent smaller than the 1946 crop but 11 percent above average. Dry, hot weather during September was unfavorable for the development of berries. On most bogs berries are reported as medium in size. Quality and keeping prospects are moderately good this year. Fruit worm damage is light although somewhat greater than in 1946. The harvest was delayed as berries were slow in ripening. Since September 20, frequent flooding of bogs has been necessary to prevent serious frost damage. Available reports show 52 percent of the crop to be Early Blacks, 44 percent Howes, and 4 percent other varieties.

The New Jersey crop is now estimated at 75,000 barrels--26 percent smaller than the 1946 crop and 10 percent below average. Humid and rainy weather during September caused considerable rot in Early Blacks. Low temperatures on September 26, 27, 28 and October 1 severely damaged cranberries on some bogs. Harvest began on some bogs the first week of September and was under way in all areas by the middle of the month. In Wisconsin, production is now estimated at 135,000 barrels, second only to the record crop of last season and 38 percent above average. Unusually mild weather during the first three weeks of September were especially favorable for development of the cranberry crop. Frost damage was negligible to October 1.

In Washington, prospects point to a record large crop of 45,900 barrels--7 percent above the September 1 forecast, 9 percent above last season and nearly

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (T.S.T.)

double the average. Harvest became general in mid-September and is expected to continue through October. Oregon cranberry production, estimated at 17,400 barrels, is also the largest of record, and compares with 16,100 barrels last season and the average of 8,750 barrels. Harvest of the Oregon crop started somewhat early this year but most of the crop still remains to be gathered. In the Coos area, high temperatures the third week of September caused some loss from sun-scald, the loss being quite serious on some bogs. By late September very few berries in the Coos area had been picked for fresh market but harvesting for processing had been in progress for some time.

PECANS: Prospective production of pecans is now 100,206,000 pounds--31 percent above the short crop last year but 7 percent less than average. The mid-September hurricane caused severe loss of pecans in Mississippi and Louisiana but apparently damage was not serious in other States. Arkansas prospects improved during September which partly offset the loss in Mississippi and Louisiana. Georgia conditions were favorable during September except for the midmonth storm and the estimate remains unchanged from September 1, 25,425,000 pounds. This is about average but 59 percent more than the short 1946 crop. The Texas crop is placed at 21,000,000 pounds--7 percent less than last year and 18 percent less than average. Oklahoma, however, expects a large crop of 24,750,000 pounds-- $3\frac{1}{2}$ times as large as the short 1946 crop and 46 percent more than average.

The total for improved pecans is indicated at 42,538,000 pounds compared with 33,635,000 pounds last year and 46,519,000 pounds average. Prospective production of seedling pecans is 57,668,000 pounds compared with 43,071,000 pounds last year and 61,265,000 pounds the 10-year average.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: The California almond crop is now estimated at 29,200 tons--slightly below the September 1 forecast. The 1947 indicated production is 23 percent below the record-large production of 37,800 tons in 1946 but is 67 percent above average.

Walnut production for California and Oregon is placed at 68,000 tons--5 percent below the record-large crop of 1946 but 11 percent above average. The California crop is estimated at 60,000 tons--1,000 tons smaller than reported a month ago--compared with 63,000 tons in 1946 and the average of 56,490 tons. High temperatures during late August and early September injured walnuts in some localities. California walnuts are turning out a larger proportion of medium and smaller sizes than was expected earlier in the season. The Oregon crop is estimated at 8,000 tons--10 percent below last season's record-large production of 8,900 tons but 61 percent above average. Damage from blight has been heavier than indicated on September 1.

Filbert production in Oregon and Washington is now estimated at 8,500 tons--slightly larger than the previous record of 8,450 tons in 1946 and nearly double the 1936-45 average. The bulk of the harvest was completed by October 1, nearly 3 weeks earlier than usual.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig prospects show a slight improvement from a month ago. Figs matured early. Most of the dried fig crop is under cover but only a small part of the tonnage has been delivered to packers. Canning of fresh Kadota figs is still in progress. Condition of the olive crop is below that of a year ago and below average. The set of fruit is irregular in many localities. Harvest of olives for canning began about September 22.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

POTATOES: The potato crop is now estimated at 378,099,000 bushels, 21 percent smaller than the record crop of 475,969,000 bushels harvested in 1946 and only slightly larger than the 1936-45 average of 376,122,000 bushels. Acreage is 23 percent below average. The U.S. yield is now indicated to be 173 bushels, second only to the 184 bushels harvested in 1946. About two-thirds of the 10 million-bushel increase from the September 1 estimate is in Maine, upstate New York and Pennsylvania, with almost half the total increase in Maine.

For the 29 late potato producing States, a crop of 286,243,000 bushels is indicated, compared with the 1946 production of 357,382,000 bushels and an average of 294,261,000 bushels.

In Aroostook County, Maine the potato crop grew very rapidly during the first three weeks of September, as the supply of moisture was adequate and temperatures were well above normal. However, killing frosts during the period September 26 - 29 terminated growth in all areas. Digging became active as soon as vines were killed but a much smaller than usual percentage of the Aroostook crop was harvested prior to October 1.

On Long Island, Green Mountains account for practically all of the unharvested crop and farmers are utilizing all available storage facilities. In upstate New York, growth continued until September 23, when frost killed the vines in most areas. In nearly all sections of Pennsylvania, September was the most favorable month of the season for potatoes and a record-high yield is now indicated.

In the central part of the country, the crop held its own or improved during September in all States except Michigan. Except in local areas near Lake Michigan, frosts stopped growth of the Michigan crop the last week of September. Late-planted fields in this State needed another week or two of frost-free weather for proper sizing. Late September freezes stopped growth of the Ohio crop, but tubers had already attained good size. During the first 3 weeks of September, potatoes continued to make very good development in the Red River Valley, where moisture has generally been adequate throughout the growing season. In this area, frosts of September 21 stopped growth but tubers were about mature. In North Dakota, digging is progressing fairly satisfactorily despite some delay due to rain. In the northern end of the Valley there is quite a little hollow heart this year. In South Dakota, weather has been quite satisfactory for harvest.

In the Western Potato States, the crop now indicated is about a million bushels larger than the September 1 estimate, despite a reduction in Nebraska. The increase is due to some improvement in the Wyoming, Colorado and Oregon crops. Yields of dry-land potatoes in Nebraska are not fulfilling expectations. In western Nebraska, digging was getting under way the last week of September. Harvest of the Montana crop is very active; vine growth was stopped by freezing weather in mid-September and precipitation since that time has put soil in good condition for harvest. By October 1, vines had been killed in northern and eastern Idaho and in the higher altitudes of the south central part of the State. Fields in northern and eastern Idaho that were missed by June frost are producing tubers of good size but some small tubers are coming from fields that were frosted down in June. In Idaho, harvest prior to October 1 was confined largely to potatoes for immediate shipment, but was expected to become active on the storage crop the first week or 10 days of October. Yields on dry-land acreage in Wyoming are small and the irrigated crop is not producing yields equal to those of 1946. By October 1,

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 1, 1947

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

harvest was in full swing in the San Luis Valley of Colorado where yield and quality are the best ever obtained. Yield and quality are also excellent in the Western Slope section, and are above average in the northern area of the State. Thus far, most of the potatoes harvested in Washington have been marketed, but the harvest of storage supplies is becoming active. September weather in Oregon was quite favorable for growth and maturity of potatoes as killing frosts held off until the second half of September in the main commercial areas. Frost hit the Tulelake section of California September 19, or at about the normal date. Digging in this area began the last week in September.

Production indicated for the intermediate and early potato producing States is slightly higher than estimated last month. In New Jersey, digging of the commercial crop was nearing completion on October 1. The commercial crop in other States in these groups had been disposed of by October 1.

SWEETPOTATOES: The indicated sweetpotato crop of 59,208,000 bushels is 11 percent smaller than last year's crop of 66,807,000 bushels and 8 percent below average. Growers are harvesting the smallest acreage since 1928, but the national yield is about 4 bushels above average. There was little change during September in the crop indicated for 1947, as the higher yields now indicated for New Jersey, Iowa, North Carolina, Florida and Louisiana were almost offset by the lower yields indicated for South Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Texas. The greatest change occurred in North Carolina, where sweetpotato prospects continued to improve and a record-high yield of 128 bushels is now indicated.

The New Jersey crop also continued to improve during September and general digging was delayed until the second week in October. In the North Central States, yields are below those of 1946 for all States except Illinois and are above average only in Indiana.

Yields are above average in each of the South Atlantic States, but below last year except in Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina. In Virginia, digging is very active. Harvest of the North Carolina crop was well under way by October 1 and early diggings are producing high yields of good quality sweetpotatoes. In northern Georgia, September weather was too dry for best development of the crop. In the southern areas of this State, the crop has reached maturity and harvest is active. Harvest of the Florida crop is near completion.

During September there was some decline in crop prospects in the South Central States. Harvest is just getting started in Kentucky but is well under way in Tennessee. Except for the early crop grown in Baldwin County, the bulk of the Alabama crop remains to be dug. There has been little digging in Mississippi as growers are delaying harvest as long as possible hoping for better sizing of the crop. In Louisiana, rains that accompanied the September 20 storm checked deterioration of the crop and some slight improvement has been made since these rains. Marketing of the east Texas crop has started. In this State, the crop deteriorated during September as drought continued in central and some eastern counties.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
October 1, 1947

CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

TOBACCO: A total of 2,151 million pounds of all tobacco is estimated as of October 1. This is the same as was forecast a month ago. Declines in flue-cured and fire-cured types during the month have been practically offset by gains in burley. The estimated total for 1947 is second only to last year's record crop of 2,312 million pounds. It is substantially above that of any other year and compares with 1,994 million pounds produced in 1945.

The crop of flue-cured tobacco is estimated at 1,310 million pounds, compared with 1,352 million pounds in 1946 and the average of 878 million pounds. Marketing of type 13 is about over and more than half of type 12 production has been sold. Activity is high in all of the markets of the type 11 area.

The burley crop is estimated at 522 million pounds, considerably less than last year's record when 614 million pounds were produced. The leaf is reported as relatively thin varying in quality more than usual. Yields were highest in the mountain areas of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee where growth was favorable all season. Frost caught a few fields in this area. Yields in middle Tennessee and in parts of Kentucky were reduced by drought.

The production of fire-cured tobacco is indicated at 96.1 million pounds, about 12 percent less than the 109.4 million pounds produced in 1946. Almost as much relative decline from last year is shown for dark air-cured tobacco. The present estimate of 42.0 million pounds for 1947 compares with 48.4 million pounds produced in 1946.

The production of all cigar tobaccos is estimated about the same as last year, 148.8 million pounds compared with 147.6 million pounds in 1946. Fillers account for 67.8 million pounds, about 3.4 million pounds more than last year, while production of binders at 67.0 million pounds is less than last year's production by about 3.8 million pounds. Production of wrappers is estimated at 14.0 million pounds compared with 12.4 million pounds in 1946 and the average of 10.0.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production, estimated at 39,980,000 bushels, is 17 million bushels above ^{before} last year's 22,962,000 bushels, and the largest since 1943. Harvesting was completed ^{before} October 1 in all but northernmost areas. In Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana some acreage remained to be harvested after October 1. The unharvested portion of the crop was not hurt by September frosts in a few late fields. Harvest in some fields was delayed by rains and wet ground in September. Yields are turning out as well as expected earlier in the season. The estimated yield of 9.8 bushels per acre is .4 bushel above last year and 1.3 bushel above the 10-year average.

DRY BEANS: A dry bean crop of 16,314,000 bags (100-pound bags, uncleaned basis) is indicated by October reports. This is 3 percent higher than the 1946 crop of 15,797,000 bags and slightly more than the 10-year average production of 16,312,000 bags. The current preliminary estimate is 345,000 bags below the September 1 forecast, accounted for mainly by decrease in prospects in Michigan.

Killing frosts the latter part of September in Michigan damaged late beans and reduced prospective yields. However, since the frosts the weather has been favorable for drying out the frosted beans. Total Michigan production is considerably below average. Hot dry weather in New York during August and early September caused the bean crop to mature rapidly and there was little damage by the late September frosts. Harvest of the crop in New York, was expected to be later than

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of
October 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

last year because of late planting but on October 1 it was more advanced than a year earlier. Total production there is above average.

In the Plains States September frosts did some damage to late beans. Production is above average in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and Nebraska, but below average in New Mexico.

September frosts damaged immature beans in Idaho and rainfall interfered somewhat with harvesting and threshing of the crop, but total production is above average. With favorable weather in California, during September, harvesting and threshing of the bean crop progressed rapidly. About average yields are indicated but total production is much below average because of reduced acreage.

SUGAR BEETS: Production of sugar beets in 1947 is estimated at 12,248,000 tons.

This is about 16 percent above the 1946 production and compares with the average of 9,617,000 tons. The present indicated production slightly exceeds the previous record crop of 1940 when 12,194,000 tons were produced. Yield prospects average 13.7 tons per acre, slightly higher than on September 1.

In the Lakes area, weather was favorable during September except that more rain, especially during the first half of the month, would have been beneficial. Most of the crop was planted late and, even though tops made good growth during September, the beets are still small. However, general rains during the latter part of the month are expected to add some weight to the beets.

In the important producing Western States, the outlook continues favorable. The beets show good color and growth and little disease or insect damage is reported. Irrigation water was generally sufficient during the season. Harvesting operations are getting under way about the usual time in most States. In California, about half of this year's crop has already been harvested.

If the indicated production of sugar beets and cane materializes and sugar recovery is normal, about 2,330,000 tons of sugar (raw equivalent) or 2,178,000 tons (refined equivalent) would be produced from this year's continental cane and beet crops. This would consist of approximately 1,890,000 tons of beet sugar and 440,000 tons of cane sugar (raw values). Such a production would be 20 percent above last year and the 1936-45 average. No official estimate of sugar production is made until December.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: October 1 conditions indicate a production of sugarcane for sugar and seed of 5,743,000 tons. This is 393,000 tons below indications a month earlier and compares with 5,997,000 tons last year and the average of 6,049,000 tons.

The mid-September hurricane which passed over the main cane-producing sections of both Florida and Louisiana "flattened out" or severely twisted a considerable part of the crop. However, much of this cane has already straightened out and little, if any, abandonment of acreage is expected. In Louisiana, where rains were badly needed prior to the middle of September, the rainfall accompanying the hurricane was beneficial in some sections but too heavy in others. Harvest is expected to begin in Louisiana shortly after October 15. Some of the cane cannot be cut by mechanical harvester and hand harvesting will be required.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

HAY: With harvesting completed in most States, October 1 reports from producers indicate a total U. S. hay crop of nearly 102 million tons. This plus a carry-over last spring of about 16 million tons makes this year's total supply nearly 118 million tons. However, some of this year's crop is of rather poor quality, especially early cuttings which were damaged by wet weather after cutting. Later in the season much very good hay was put up, although yields per acre were reduced by dry weather in many States.

East of the Great Plains this year's hay crop is generally somewhat smaller than last year. Smaller production than in 1946 is also indicated in part of the Southwest as well as in Washington and Oregon. More hay than a year ago has been made in the Plains States north of Texas and the Rocky Mountain States north of New Mexico.

Frequent rains caused a great deal of difficulty in curing the early cuttings of alfalfa and clover in the important Northeastern and North Central States. Some hay spoiled in the fields and some, especially in the Northeast, was not cut until far over-ripe. Later cuttings in this area were generally put up in good shape but with reduced yields because of hot, dry weather.

There was also some difficulty in handling first cuttings of alfalfa in the Northern Plains area but later cuttings were of good quality and a fine crop of wild hay was made. In the Southeast lespedeza hay yields were reduced by dry weather and are a little below last year in most important States.

The U. S. 1936-1945 average crop of all hay was $94\frac{1}{2}$ million tons and the average supply 108 million tons. The 1947 crop is about one million tons more than harvested in 1946 but the total supply is $3\frac{2}{3}$ million tons less because of the very large carry-over into 1946 from earlier years. Of the total 101,804,000 ton hay crop, 32,898,000 tons are alfalfa, 33,271,000 tons are clover timothy, 13,179,000 tons are wild or prairie hay and 6,503,000 tons are lespedeza, the other 15,953,000 tons are soybean, peanut vine, small grain, and other miscellaneous kinds of hay.

PASTURES: For the country as a whole, pasture condition on October 1 averaged 74 percent of normal, an improvement of one point over a month ago and two points above average condition for this date. However, it is the lowest October 1 pasture condition in the last four years, being 4 points under a year ago, 9 points below October 1, 1946, and three points below October 1, 1945. There were three large areas having good to excellent pasture conditions on October 1. The largest of these extended from the western half of the Dakotas and Nebraska into Nevada and eastern Oregon and Washington. The second area included Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, West Virginia, Kentucky, and the western half of Virginia. A wide strip down the South Atlantic Coast from southern Virginia to northern Florida made up the third area. Pasture conditions in the rest of the country were largely spotted, ranging from fair in the east South Central States to extreme drought in parts of Texas and New Mexico (see pasture map, page 4). The highest October 1 pasture condition reported was 90 percent of normal in Ohio, Idaho and Colorado; the lowest was 54 percent of normal in Arkansas and New Mexico.

During September, temperatures averaged above normal for the entire United States except for a small area composed of North Dakota, northern Minnesota and a corner of northeastern Montana. September precipitation was below normal except: in Montana and Idaho, in parts of North and South Dakota and Minnesota, in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and parts of Ohio, in parts of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and eastern Oklahoma, and along the South Atlantic Coast from Maryland

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of'

October 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

through Florida. The hot, dry weather during the first half of September, followed by frost in much of the northern half of the country, ended growth of green feed and caused pasture and range grasses to cure rapidly.

October 1 pasture conditions were poorer than a year ago in the New England States but better than a year ago in the Middle Atlantic States. Among the South Atlantic States, West Virginia with an October 1 pasture condition of 88 percent of normal, showed the greatest improvement, 25 points over a year ago. Pastures in Delaware and South Carolina were poorer than a year ago. In Florida, pastures were much poorer than a year ago as a result of torrential rains accompanying the hurricanes.

In Ohio, October 1 pasture condition was the highest since 1926 as a result of favorable rains during September. In Indiana, pastures were very good, being well above average and above a year ago. Although Illinois pastures improved slightly during September, October 1 condition was still far below a year ago. Rains greatly improved growth of pasture feed in Michigan and Wisconsin during September and on October 1 condition was 17 points above a month ago in both States and well above a year ago.

In Iowa and Missouri, pasture condition was only 60 and 59 percent of normal on October 1, and much poorer than a year ago as a result of extremely hot weather during the first half of September. In Minnesota, pastures improved somewhat during September but were still below average and a year ago. In North Dakota October 1 pasture condition was well above a year ago but deteriorated during the month of September. In eastern South Dakota, October 1 pasture condition was much poorer than a year ago but improved during September. In Kansas, pastures deteriorated rapidly during September from the hot dry weather. Green feed usually available from winter wheat pastures in Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas was very limited on October 1.

In contrast to last year when a large acreage of volunteer wheat provided abundant pasture, the acreage of volunteer wheat this fall is small with growth generally at a standstill. Corn fields and stubble fields were furnishing good grazing on October 1 in many areas of the Northern and Central Great Plains States.

October 1 pasture conditions in all of the South Central States, except Kentucky, was much worse than a year ago and declined generally during September, except in Arkansas where pasture condition improved 9 points during the month from the September 1 low of 45 percent of normal.

In Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, pastures and ranges were very dry on October 1; stock water was short in some localities and winter feed prospects were not favorable. In the Western Great Plains and Rocky Mountain area October 1 pasture condition was good to excellent. Range feed had cured well and winter feed prospects were good. All dry land pastures and ranges were poor in California on October 1 and pasture condition for the State was well below average for the date. Some grass fires occurred during September. In eastern Washington and Oregon, October 1 pastures were in good condition but in western areas pastures were dry.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCTION: September milk production on United States farms totaled 9.5 billion pounds, less than for the same month in 1942, 1945, and 1946, but higher than for any other September. Production was down 13 percent from last month, somewhat more than the 1936-45 average drop from August to September. Total production was 1 percent below September 1946, but 5 percent above average for the month. The above average temperatures throughout the country during September apparently did not retard milk flow. Milk production per cow for the month was the highest in 18 years of record. September milk production averaged 2.16 pounds per capita per day, lowest for the month since 1939, but higher than in most years prior to 1939. Milk production during the first 9 months of 1947 totaled 95 billion pounds compared with 94 billion pounds for the same period last year.

In herds kept by crop correspondents, milk production per cow on October 1 averaged 14.48 pounds, highest in 23 years of record for the date, 3 percent above a year ago and 10 percent above the 1936-45 average for the date. Heavy feeding of grain and concentrates to well-culled herds is largely responsible for this high milk flow as pasture condition was only slightly above average on October 1. Production per cow on October 1 averaged from 2 to 7 percent above a year ago in all regions except the West North Central States where production was 2 percent below a year ago. It also averaged from 7 to 14 percent above the 1936-45 average for the date in all regions. The seasonal decline in rate of milk production per cow from September 1 to October 1 was less than the 1936-45 average decline for this period in all regions except the Western States where the drop was 9 percent compared to the average decline of 6 percent. Only in California, Texas, Florida, and Rhode Island was October 1 milk production per cow below the 1936-45 average for the date.

The proportion of crop correspondents' milk cows reported in production on October 1 averaged 70 percent, highest for the date in 5 years, but lower than in any year from 1934 through 1942. In the North Atlantic region the percentage milked showed slightly more than the average decline from September 1 to October 1 indicating probably fewer than the usual freshenings during the month. In all regions except the South Atlantic States, the percentage of cows milked was below average for October 1.

September milk production was the highest on record in 5 of the 21 States for which monthly milk production estimates are made. These States were New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee. Milk production per cow was the highest on record in these five States and also in seven additional States where reduced milk cow numbers kept the total milk production below previous marks for September. In Minnesota and Montana, where milk cow numbers are sharply reduced compared with previous years, milk production was the lowest for any September since records were commenced in 1932. Other States in which milk production was very low compared with previous Septembers were Illinois, Kansas, North Dakota, and Oklahoma. Milk production in September totaled 1,124 million pounds in Wisconsin, the Nation's leading dairy State, in Minnesota, production was 510 million pounds; in Iowa, 469 million pounds; in Pennsylvania, 462 million pounds; in Michigan, 453 million pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ESTIMATED MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES 1/

State	Sept. av. 1936-45:	Sept. 1946	Aug. 1947	Sept. 1947	State	Sept. av. 1936-45:	Sept. 1946	Aug. 1947	Sept. 1947
Million pounds									
N.J.	80	86	94	88	Va.	147	139	196	184
Pa.	392	449	491	462	N.C.	120	131	144	136
Ind.	287	315	338	313	S.C.	49	51	58	51
Ill.	418	448	465	399	Tenn.	187	209	243	216
Mich.	416	456	509	453	Okl.	197	185	224	184
Wisc.	985	1,152	1,324	1,124	Mont.	57	55	62	54
Minn.	552	529	658	510	Idaho	101	100	113	101
Iowa	494	512	582	469	Utah	45	50	60	49
Mo.	306	377	422	350	Wash.	162	172	190	163
N.Dak.	157	151	194	152	Ore.	110	102	122	106
Kans.	222	217	249	203	Other States	3,384	3,530	3,906	3,546
					: U.S.	8,848	9,446	10,644	9,313

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION FARMS, UNITED STATES, 1936-45 AVERAGE, 1946 AND 1947

Month	Monthly Total			Daily average per capita			
	Average	1946	1947	1947	Average	1946	1947
	1936-45	:	:	1946	1936-45	:	:
Jan.	8,099	8,567	8,911	104	1.97	1.97	2.01
Feb.	7,782	8,215	8,491	103	2.07	2.09	2.12
Mar.	9,049	9,713	9,870	102	2.19	2.23	2.23
Apr.	9,610	10,430	10,472	100	2.40	2.47	2.44
May	11,349	12,201	12,260	100	2.75	2.79	2.76
June	11,839	12,578	12,864	102	2.96	2.97	2.99
July	11,042	11,927	12,148	102	2.67	2.72	2.73
Aug.	9,942	10,838	10,644	98	2.40	2.47	2.39
Sept.	9,843	9,446	9,313	99	2.21	2.22	2.16
Oct.	8,462	8,989			2.04	2.04	
Nov.	7,770	8,297			1.93	1.94	
Dec.	7,991	8,529			1.92	1.93	
	111,785	119,730			2.29	2.32	

GRAIN AND CONCENTRATES FED TO MILK COWS: On October 1, farmers were feeding an average of 3.56 pounds of grain and concentrates to their milk cows. This high rate of feeding was considerably above that reported on this date in 1943 and 1944, only 1 percent less than in 1945, and 2 percent less than a year ago.

In the North Atlantic region the October rate of feeding has averaged about the same for the last four years. In the East North Central States, farmers were feeding their milk cows 14 percent less grain and concentrates than a year ago. In Michigan and Indiana this decline in feeding was nearly a pound per animal per day. In the West North Central States, the rate of concentrate feeding on October 1 was the same as a year ago. Iowa farmers were feeding considerably more concentrates to their milk cows than a year ago, probably because of the very poor pasture condition this fall.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

The rate of concentrate feeding to milk cows on October 1 was higher than a year ago in both the South Atlantic and South Central groups of States. In the Western States, the rate of feeding was well below that of a year ago. In California, farmers were feeding less than two-thirds as much grain and concentrate as on October 1 last year.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 3,383,000,000, eggs in September--3 percent more than in September last year and 21 percent above the 1936-45 average. September egg production was above last year in all regions except the West North Central and South Central States. Total egg production for the first 9 months of this year was 44,982,000,000 eggs--1 percent less than during the same period last year, but 20 percent above average. The 9-months' production was below that of last year in the West North Central, South Central and Western States. It was 3 percent above in the North Atlantic States and about the same as last year in the East North Central and South Atlantic States.

Egg production per layer in September was 10.7 eggs compared with 10.6 last year and an average of 9.7 eggs. The rate of lay was the highest of record for September in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Western States and for the country as a whole. It was above that of last year in all regions of the country except the North Central States where it was 4 percent below. The rate of lay for the first 9 months of this year was 131 eggs per layer on hand compared with 128 last year and an average of 118 eggs.

The Nation's farm laying flock averaged 316,619,000 layers in September--2 percent more than in September last year and 11 percent above the 10-year average. Increases of 15 percent in the North Atlantic, 5 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States more than offset decreases of 6 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the West. Layers in the West North Central States numbered about the same as last year. Number of layers increased about 13 percent from September 1 to October 1 compared with an increase of 11 percent last year and an average increase of 10 percent. On October 1 there were slightly over 2 percent more layers on farms than a year ago.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-September averaged 53.0 cents per dozen, compared with 44.5 a year ago and the 1936-45 average of 29.6 cents. This is the highest September price in 38 years of record. The seasonal increase during the month ending September 15 was 5.5 cents per dozen compared with 5.4 cents last year and an average of 2.6 cents. Egg markets were quite irregular in September. A firm tone and active trading prevailed at the opening and continued up to about mid-month. After the Jewish Holiday the demand for top grades dropped off and weakness developed as a result of a sharp drop in consumer buying and a slight increase in the quantity of fresh receipts. The weakness continued to the close of the month on some markets, while on others there was a moderate upward reaction at the close.

Farmers received an average of 27.9 cents per pound live weight for chickens in mid-September compared with 29.3 a year ago and an average of 18.6 cents. An increase of 1.0 cent per pound during the month ending September 15 compares with an increase of 1.7 cents last year and an average decrease of 0.1 cent. Poultry markets during September had liberal supplies in anticipation of Jewish Holiday needs and showed wide price fluctuations and variation during gravity. In general, prices tended moderately upward. A steady to firm situation prevailed in Central Western markets and in producing areas. Eastern markets were highly erratic as supplies were fairly liberal and frequently in excess of demand.

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Turkey prices in mid-September averaged 33.8 cents per pound live weight compared with 34.2 a year ago and an average of 21.0 cents. Prices increased 3.0 cents per pound during the month compared with 1.4 cents last year and an average of 0.8 cent. Live turkey markets were steady to firm during September with advancing prices. Movement to market increased in all areas, but the volume was relatively light. Dressed turkey markets held a steady to firm position but tended easy and unsettled at the close of the month as fresh arrivals increased. Storage stocks continue fairly heavy.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration at mid-September prices was \$4.67 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.80 a year ago and a 10-year average of \$2.18. Feed costs increased 32 cents per bag during the past month and are now the highest of record. They have increased \$1.21 per bag or 35 percent since January of this year. The egg-feed price relationship in mid-September was less favorable than in any September since 1936. The chicken-feed ratio was the least favorable for September in 24 years of record and the turkey-feed ratio was the least favorable since 1936.

YOUNG CHICKENS & POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS: The preliminary estimate of all young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 is 421,945,000 -- 2 percent more

than a year ago, but 2 percent less than the 10-year average. Young chickens increased in all parts of the country except the West North Central and South Central States where they decreased 3 percent. Increases from a year ago were 14 percent in the North Atlantic, 7 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West, and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States. The October 1 holdings of young chickens consisted of 32 percent pullet layers, 47 percent pullets not of laying age and 21 percent other young chickens. This compares with 31 percent pullet layers, 48 percent pullets not of laying age, 21 percent other young chickens a year ago and 27, 47 and 26 percent respectively for the 10-year average.

All pullets on farms October 1 are estimated at 333,647,000 -- 3 percent more than a year ago and 5 percent above average. Of these pullets 40 percent were of laying age and 60 percent were not of laying age, but are potential additions to the laying flock this fall and winter. This compares with 39 percent of laying age and 61 percent not of laying age a year ago and a 10-year average of 36 and 64 percent respectively. Laying pullets were 7 percent more than on October 1 last year, while pullets not of laying age were about the same. This indicates an earlier movement of pullets into the laying flock this year than last.

The number of potential layers on October 1 (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) was 535,960,000 -- 2 percent more than a year ago and 7 percent above average holdings. Of these potential layers 62 percent were pullets and 38 percent were hens, the same as a year ago. The 10-year average holdings are 63 percent pullets and 37 percent hens.

Hens one year old or older on October 1 are estimated at 202,313,000, about the same as a year ago, but 10 percent above average holdings. The potential layers which were on farms January 1 this year had been reduced by 54 percent by October 1, compared with a reduction of 57 percent to October 1 last year and a 10-year average reduction of 56 percent. The disappearance of layers from farm flocks because of death loss and marketings during the first 9 months of this year was 14 percent smaller than during the same period last year. This shows below-average culling this year and lighter culling than last year.

Other young chickens on farms October 1 are estimated at 88,298,000 -- 1 percent more than a year ago, but 22 percent below average holdings. Increases above a year ago of 13 percent in the North Atlantic and 8 percent in the East North Central States more than offset decreases in all other parts of the country.

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
5:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	1947
	Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	39.7	37.0	39.0	537	407
N.H.	41.6	41.0	42.0	578	533
Vt.	38.2	40.0	38.0	2,608	2,320
Mass.	41.2	43.0	45.0	1,705	1,634
R.I.	38.0	39.0	36.0	1330	312
Conn.	40.2	44.0	44.0	1,966	2,200
N.Y.	35.3	39.0	34.0	23,748	26,637
N.J.	38.0	45.0	43.0	7,291	8,505
Pa.	40.6	43.0	43.0	53,974	58,340
Ohio	45.5	49.0	40.0	157,140	135,440
Ind.	44.0	51.0	44.0	186,996	231,489
Ill.	45.3	57.0	40.0	280,023	514,338
Mich.	34.4	28.0	32.5	55,526	50,512
Wis.	37.8	44.0	43.0	91,568	111,980
Minn.	37.9	44.0	38.0	185,403	239,828
Iowa	47.6	60.0	35.0	481,458	661,620
Mo.	27.6	37.0	24.0	118,154	171,076
N.Dak.	19.4	21.5	21.0	21,260	26,542
S.Dak.	19.5	30.0	20.0	64,525	120,300
Nebr.	20.0	29.0	22.0	153,845	231,562
Kans.	18.8	21.0	18.0	54,852	62,231
Del.	29.3	31.5	31.0	3,894	4,536
Md.	34.5	38.0	36.0	16,669	17,723
Va.	26.4	32.5	33.5	34,900	56,568
W.Va.	30.3	34.0	40.0	11,896	10,200
N.C.	21.0	27.0	29.0	49,302	58,914
S.C.	15.0	19.0	19.0	24,290	27,493
Ca.	11.3	13.5	14.0	44,229	44,145
Ela.	10.4	10.0	11.5	7,512	6,010
Ky.	26.2	36.5	34.0	66,009	81,979
Tenn.	24.4	30.0	28.0	63,227	65,670
Ala.	13.0	15.5	15.0	44,255	42,005
Miss.	16.0	16.5	15.0	45,046	36,405
Ark.	17.2	21.0	15.0	33,723	30,912
La.	15.7	15.0	14.0	22,091	15,000
Okla.	16.3	17.5	17.5	27,644	25,882
Tex.	15.3	17.0	16.5	71,963	55,012
Mont.	15.0	14.0	18.0	2,643	2,520
Idaho	43.2	42.0	44.0	1,837	1,092
Wyo.	12.6	16.5	14.5	1,664	1,122
Colo.	14.0	21.0	23.0	13,098	14,343
N.Mex.	13.6	16.0	14.0	2,551	2,256
Ariz.	10.3	11.0	11.0	375	352
Utah	28.4	28.0	35.0	702	583
Nev.	30.8	35.0	34.0	86	70
Wash.	39.2	52.0	52.0	1,099	1,884
Oreg.	32.7	35.5	39.0	1,789	1,172
Calif.	32.2	32.0	32.0	2,419	2,144
U.S.	29.4	37.1	29.2	2,639,102	3,287,927
					2,458,674

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1946	Prelim.	Average	1946	Prelim.
	1936-45		1947	1936-45		1947
		Bushels		Thousand bushels		
Maine	19.8	21.0	20.0	48	21	20
N.Y.	23.9	26.3	24.9	7,270	5,648	9,351
N.J.	22.0	25.0	25.0	1,245	1,550	1,800
Pa.	20.1	22.5	24.0	18,537	19,912	22,272
Ohio	21.1	26.5	22.5	42,154	48,522	49,185
Ind.	18.1	21.5	23.0	27,229	29,692	35,926
Ill.	18.4	16.0	22.5	31,458	19,553	30,377
Mich.	21.9	26.5	25.0	18,242	22,896	28,500
Wis.	18.0	24.3	24.6	1,538	2,263	2,834
Minn.	16.1	19.5	18.6	24,536	27,080	22,346
Iowa	18.8	23.8	21.2	6,060	3,312	4,118
Mo.	14.7	15.0	19.0	25,020	18,780	27,588
N.Dak.	13.1	13.7	15.1	106,205	139,824	154,062
S.Dak.	10.5	14.8	15.0	28,815	53,197	55,827
Nebr.	15.9	22.9	21.9	50,328	90,677	95,252
Kans.	14.1	16.2	20.0	158,517	216,768	294,360
Del.	18.9	19.0	19.5	1,298	1,216	1,326
Md.	19.6	20.0	21.5	7,389	7,320	7,955
Va.	15.0	18.5	17.5	7,976	8,344	8,382
W.Va.	15.7	19.0	20.0	1,766	1,501	1,720
N.C.	13.6	17.0	17.5	6,456	6,307	8,698
S.C.	11.9	16.5	16.5	2,612	2,706	4,356
Ga.	11.0	13.0	14.0	2,049	2,093	3,192
Ky.	15.2	14.0	16.5	6,246	4,158	5,346
Tenn.	12.8	14.0	15.0	4,981	3,878	5,400
Ala.	12.6	14.5	15.5	151	174	155
Miss.	1/25.7	22.0	23.0	1/226	198	460
Ark.	10.8	15.0	16.0	485	420	400
Okla.	12.7	14.5	15.5	57,681	88,262	104,734
Tex.	11.3	10.5	18.0	41,287	62,916	129,420
Mont.	15.1	15.5	15.7	54,564	62,395	63,870
Idaho	26.7	27.5	29.9	27,297	34,846	40,449
Wyo.	14.9	22.4	20.8	5,290	5,488	5,560
Colo.	16.6	19.3	23.9	20,670	37,080	59,166
N.Mex.	11.2	8.3	15.5	3,047	2,895	10,020
Ariz.	22.0	21.0	21.0	738	567	588
Utah	22.5	22.5	26.8	5,812	6,981	8,734
Nev.	26.2	27.2	29.7	442	545	684
Wash.	24.7	29.5	24.6	53,182	77,965	68,368
Oreg.	23.8	25.6	22.2	20,585	25,168	21,932
Calif.	18.2	19.0	16.5	12,942	12,597	12,028
U.S.	15.6	17.2	19.0	890,306	1,155,715	1,406,761

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1936-45	1946 1947	Preliminary 1947	Average 1936-45	1946 1947	Preliminary 1947
	Bushels		Thousand bushels			
Maine	19.8	21.0	20.0	48	21	20
N.Y.	18.4	21.0	19.0	75	189	76
Ill.	19.2	23.0	23.0	320	161	115
Wis.	17.9	26.0	26.0	792	1,612	1,976
Minn.	15.8	19.5	18.5	20,354	24,726	19,296
Iowa	15.6	20.0	19.5	279	120	136
N.Dak.	12.9	13.5	15.0	79,722	107,460	114,630
S.Dak.	10.2	14.5	14.5	22,584	44,863	46,212
Nebr.	9.8	18.0	16.0	1,304	954	960
Kans.	8.2	12.0	--	76	12	--
Mont.	13.7	12.5	14.0	33,929	29,775	39,690
Idaho	29.4	31.0	33.0	11,154	14,446	16,929
Wyo.	14.2	19.0	18.5	1,364	1,140	1,110
Colo.	15.4	16.5	21.0	3,337	1,980	2,310
N.Mex.	14.1	13.0	15.0	286	247	270
Utah	30.8	31.0	37.0	2,104	2,201	2,590
Nev.	25.7	27.0	30.0	316	405	510
Wash.	21.4	24.5	21.0	20,557	10,682	16,758
Oreg.	22.4	24.0	23.0	5,506	4,292	4,508
U.S.	14.6	15.1	16.1	204,566	245,986	268,096

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1936-45	1946 1947	Preliminary 1947	Average 1936-45	1946 1947	Preliminary 1947
	Bushels		Thousand bushels			
Minn.	15.7	19.5	18.0	1,042	682	990
N.Dak.	13.4	14.5	15.5	26,483	32,364	39,432
S.Dak.	10.9	15.0	15.0	4,322	2,790	2,525
3 States	13.1	14.6	15.5	31,847	35,836	43,017

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter			Spring			White	
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum	1/	(Winter &	Total	
								Spring)
Thousand bushels								

Average 1936-45	391,557	197,742	167,233	32,586	101,189	890,306
1946	581,832	196,947	214,361	36,317	126,258	1,155,715
1947 2/	761,894	241,913	228,138	43,600	131,216	1,406,761

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Preliminary.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

OATS

State	Yield per acre		Production		Preliminary 1947
	Average 1936-45	1946	Preliminary 1947	Average 1936-45	
	Bushels		Thousands bushels		
Maine	37.2	40.0	36.0	3,576	2,840
N.H.	36.6	37.0	33.0	263	259
Vt.	31.8	34.0	27.0	1,588	1,530
Mass.	30.8	37.0	33.0	175	259
R.I.	30.7	32.0	33.0	37	32
Conn.	31.8	36.0	35.0	153	252
N.Y.	29.3	40.0	27.0	22,989	32,360
N.J.	29.6	32.0	24.0	1,355	1,440
Pa.	29.4	35.5	26.5	25,078	30,033
Ohio	35.5	45.0	25.0	39,970	62,235
Ind.	32.2	39.0	29.0	42,145	56,160
Ill.	37.8	43.5	34.0	129,381	168,693
Mich.	34.3	45.5	35.0	45,662	71,890
Wis.	36.8	43.5	42.5	92,318	124,758
Minn.	35.6	36.0	37.5	153,589	192,168
Iowa	35.3	38.0	33.0	189,046	220,476
Mo.	23.9	31.0	23.0	43,861	60,884
N.Dak.	26.4	26.0	30.0	52,008	62,764
S.Dak.	28.3	29.0	32.5	62,789	100,398
Nebr.	24.4	28.0	28.0	45,603	71,708
Kans.	23.0	28.5	30.0	35,492	40,556
Del.	28.9	31.0	29.0	107	155
Md.	29.6	33.0	32.0	1,098	1,254
Va.	23.6	30.0	27.0	2,786	4,260
W.Va.	22.8	28.0	27.5	1,716	1,792
N.C.	24.4	33.0	29.5	6,722	12,870
S.C.	22.7	29.0	26.5	13,352	20,097
Ga.	20.7	26.5	24.5	11,347	16,404
Fla.	15.1	18.0	20.0	297	720
Ky.	20.2	27.0	22.0	1,667	3,213
Tenn.	21.4	26.5	26.0	3,055	5,537
Ala.	20.5	24.5	23.0	3,821	6,492
Miss.	31.2	31.0	31.0	7,785	11,160
Ark.	24.7	30.0	31.0	6,418	7,650
La.	29.6	24.0	27.5	2,621	2,640
Okl.	19.3	21.0	23.5	26,572	24,780
Tex.	22.8	22.0	21.0	33,236	36,366
Mont.	30.1	31.0	32.0	11,086	10,509
Idaho	39.9	44.0	44.0	6,958	7,216
Wyo.	28.9	29.5	32.0	3,425	4,514
Colo.	29.8	30.0	35.0	5,255	5,610
N.Mex.	22.2	20.0	21.0	814	900
Ariz.	28.5	28.0	28.0	241	336
Utah	40.7	43.0	47.0	1,735	1,763
Nev.	38.7	44.0	44.0	253	308
Wash.	45.2	48.0	50.0	7,752	6,144
Oreg.	32.0	33.5	34.0	9,527	9,782
Calif.	29.5	30.0	25.0	4,479	5,700
U.S.	31.2	34.6	31.7	1,161,282	1,502,867
					1,231,561

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1946	Preliminary	Average		
	1936-45		1947	1936-45	1946	Preliminary
	Bushels		Thousand bushels			
Maine	27.8	32.0	26.0	111	128	,104
Vt.	26.5	28.0	21.0	132	56	21
N.Y.	24.6	32.0	24.0	3,084	3,648	2,520
N.J.	27.5	36.0	33.0	173	324	396
Pa.	29.6	36.5	33.0	3,140	3,942	4,059
Ohio	25.5	29.5	25.0	784	502	375
Ind.	23.5	24.0	25.0	1,164	648	,500
Ill.	27.0	26.0	28.0	2,862	858	,840
Mich.	27.3	36.5	25.0	5,023	5,037	,2,925
Wis.	30.0	37.5	38.0	16,032	4,650	5,966
Minn.	24.8	29.0	28.0	38,915	21,257	28,336
Iowa	24.6	30.0	24.5	6,988	360	,686
Mo.	19.5	20.0	23.0	2,677	1,260	1,610
N.Dak.	19.6	20.0	22.0	38,287	46,600	56,386
S.Dak.	18.3	22.0	23.0	29,752	30,294	31,027
Nebr.	17.4	21.0	22.0	20,768	11,529	10,516
Kans.	15.2	17.5	23.0	12,051	5,022	6,532
Del.	29.2	30.5	31.0	158	305	,372
Md.	28.3	34.5	33.0	1,748	2,174	2,409
Va.	25.7	32.0	29.0	1,726	2,272	2,552
W.Va.	25.1	29.0	29.5	226	203	,236
N.C.	22.1	27.5	28.0	598	825	,840
S.C.	19.1	26.0	27.0	325	546	,702
Ga.	1/ 18.9	21.5	22.0	1/ 140	129	,132
Ky.	22.7	25.0	25.0	1,531	1,250	1,375
Tenn.	19.2	20.0	21.5	1,404	1,640	1,763
Ala.	—	18.0	18.0	—	36	,18
Miss.	1/ 25.3	24.0	25.0	1/ ,71	48	,50
Ark.	16.6	19.5	20.0	174	98	,60
Okla.	16.1	14.0	18.0	5,682	1,820	2,160
Tex.	16.6	15.0	18.5	3,913	2,610	2,572
Mont.	24.7	22.5	24.0	8,486	18,000	20,352
Idaho	35.0	35.0	37.0	9,139	9,345	10,767
Wyo.	28.0	28.5	31.5	2,683	3,990	4,630
Colo.	22.7	23.5	28.0	13,474	13,936	16,268
N.Her.	20.8	20.0	19.5	489	600	,702
Ariz.	33.1	35.0	35.0	1,533	2,975	3,570
Utah	43.6	45.0	50.0	4,625	4,860	5,400
Nev.	35.1	34.0	38.0	590	680	,760
Wash.	35.6	37.5	35.0	5,731	3,375	2,975
Oreg.	30.6	34.0	35.5	6,574	9,452	10,863
Calif.	27.2	31.0	26.0	34,436	46,066	40,170
U.S.	22.9	25.1	25.7	287,360	263,350	284,497

1/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1 1/

Corn for grain (old crop) Wheat Oats

State Average: 1946 : 1947 : Average: 1946 : 1947 : Average: 1946 : 1947
: 1936-45: : 1936-45: : 1936-45: : 1936-45:

Thousands bushels

Maine	5	2	3	46	21	17	3,350	2,414	2,592
N.H.	13	8	12	--	--	--	238	254	194
Vt.	16	2	10	--	--	--	1,423	1,469	998
Mass.	29	17	41	--	--	--	156	243	196
R.I.	4	2	2	--	--	--	32	30	31
Conn.	49	43	48	--	--	--	139	244	240
N.Y.	703	500	918	4,510	2,655	5,143	21,573	30,742	12,944
N.J.	745	834	788	730	930	1,026	1,171	1,210	856
Pa.	3,984	6,130	5,099	10,963	10,354	11,359	21,727	25,828	16,958
Ohio	12,372	12,480	15,850	19,916	19,894	21,150	35,110	49,166	19,875
Ind.	16,552	15,708	20,210	10,277	8,611	11,137	32,349	30,312	29,796
Ill.	53,686	9,016	27,243	9,411	4,693	7,290	100,164	111,337	33,743
Mich.	5,288	6,290	3,872	12,254	11,906	16,530	41,874	63,263	39,663
Wis.	4,634	4,185	5,106	1,368	1,856	2,466	83,325	112,282	111,105
Minn.	27,194	7,054	10,818	16,247	18,414	16,313	133,307	155,656	139,513
Iowa	117,339	17,065	69,557	2,990	1,457	1,153	157,246	167,562	148,234
Mo.	15,457	8,301	21,752	9,137	7,136	8,828	36,337	44,445	26,179
N.Dak.	736	454	689	72,972	99,275	107,843	50,878	58,998	57,348
S.Dak.	10,594	5,774	10,393	20,598	37,770	39,079	55,030	89,354	80,304
Nebr.	27,757	15,118	22,358	27,489	50,779	44,768	38,766	57,366	49,907
Kans.	5,993	6,479	5,432	67,843	106,216	141,293	25,647	29,200	29,419
Del.	295	224	427	578	365	292	77	78	112
Md.	1,330	1,855	1,197	2,394	1,830	2,227	857	1,078	912
Va.	2,474	2,930	2,772	4,312	4,506	4,191	1,941	2,684	2,419
W.Va.	1,204	1,621	1,183	1,148	931	1,238	1,387	1,613	1,466
N.C.	4,401	4,835	4,596	3,634	3,154	4,001	3,670	6,178	6,028
S.C.	1,952	1,771	1,882	1,044	866	1,350	6,500	7,456	8,431
Ga.	3,532	2,787	2,895	952	810	1,373	4,423	4,921	5,573
Fla.	278	186	336	--	--	--	57	202	180
Ky.	6,229	6,771	7,230	1,517	1,081	1,283	1,023	1,928	1,244
Tenn.	4,130	4,463	5,738	1,787	1,202	1,512	1,706	3,441	3,640
Ala.	2,416	3,738	2,823	60	104	39	1,634	2,049	1,541
Miss.	1,513	1,906	1,434	2,927	59	184	3,571	4,464	5,270
Ark.	2,326	841	1,205	226	197	,192	3,330	3,366	5,597
La.	1,775	310	,366	--	--	--	1,171	1,162	1,664
Okl.	1,415	1,857	999	19,711	23,831	27,231	19,600	17,594	22,342
Tex.	3,639	1,576	2,147	10,254	16,987	31,061	21,436	17,819	19,061
Mont.	88	11	8	39,912	41,805	37,683	12,030	10,719	11,065
Idaho	145	76	107	13,476	12,196	14,157	5,197	4,690	5,144
Wyo.	76	31	5	2,574	3,073	4,003	3,326	4,213	4,120
Colo.	814	1,013	533	11,211	20,765	31,950	4,374	4,937	5,890
N.Mex.	199	78	160	1,164	1,013	3,006	516	450	655
Ariz.	51	41	44	191	142	118	134	185	196
Utah	4	1	1	3,615	4,119	4,891	1,365	1,657	2,350
Nev.	0	0	0	338	382	513	198	251	317
Wash.	19	11	11	13,969	19,491	13,674	5,698	4,301	4,200
Oreg.	84	8	47	7,042	8,054	5,044	7,030	6,750	7,222
Calif.	4	0	0	2,711	3,770	2,165	1,044	1,140	817
U.S.	342,522	153,003	258,347	430,634	552,715	628,773	951,182	1,155,601	977,542

1/ Soybean stocks on farms, see page 41. 2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BARLEY AND RYE: STOCKS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

State	Barley		Rye	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
	Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels	
Maine	102	88	—	—
Vt.	45	18	—	—
N.Y.	3,174	2,369	79	160
N.J.	172	210	107	97
Pa.	2,838	3,247	252	220
Ohio	276	281	171	265
Ind.	279	235	216	464
Ill.	343	311	228	309
Mich.	4,332	2,574	356	497
Wis.	2,790	3,460	656	826
Minn.	14,455	15,018	537	711
Iowa	216	425	131	75
Mo.	731	934	193	262
N.Dak.	32,620	37,779	823	1,891
S.Dak.	23,326	23,270	1,543	2,326
Hebr.	9,454	7,887	1,719	1,547
Kans.	3,315	4,572	250	394
Del.	214	238	85	114
Md.	1,109	1,229	95	171
Va.	1,636	1,608	200	228
W.Va.	144	184	25	28
N.C.	363	521	124	206
S.C.	229	274	60	53
Ga.	54	66	33	24
Ky.	638	688	212	243
Tenn.	656	723	100	98
Ala.	14	7	—	—
Miss.	19	20	—	—
Ark.	54	38	—	—
Okla.	1,019	1,663	190	249
Tex.	1,514	1,415	32	230
Mont.	14,760	14,653	192	272
Idaho	6,074	5,599	28	22
Wyo.	3,711	3,750	81	94
Colo.	9,755	12,038	258	362
N.Mex.	300	562	21	32
Ariz.	744	714	—	—
Utah	3,402	4,266	77	85
Nev.	510	608	—	—
Wash.	1,688	1,606	112	70
Oreg.	3,970	4,019	464	449
Calif.	9,213	6,427	109	100
U.S.	160,258	165,594	9,759	13,174

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1946	Prelim.	Average	1946	Prelim.
	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947	1936-45	1947
Bushels			Thousand bushels			
Ohio	--	--	8.0	--	--	40
Ill.	1/ 12.7	14.0	12.0	1/ 124	14	48
Mich.	7.9	9.0	6.0	59	63	42
Wis.	10.6	12.5	13.5	85	75	195
Minn.	9.3	10.5	11.0	10,370	9,303	15,686
Iowa	11.2	15.0	13.5	1,647	525	945
Mo.	5.9	6.5	5.0	51	39	35
N. Dak.	6.1	7.0	8.0	5,602	5,334	11,584
S. Dak.	7.9	10.0	10.0	2,176	3,440	5,640
Nebr.	1/ 7.7	9.0	--	25	9	--
Kans.	6.5	7.0	7.5	892	812	.870
Oklahoma	7.0	8.0	7.5	110	24	75
Tex.	1/ 8.6	7.3	9.0	1/ 249	555	729
Mont.	5.7	7.0	6.0	1,155	490	924
Idaho	1/ 9.0	--	10.0	31	--	30
Wyo.	1/ 4.7	5.0	4.5	3	5	.9
Ariz.	1/ 22.6	24.0	22.0	1/ 350	336	418
Wash.	1/ 10.4	--	12.0	32	--	36
Oreg.	1/ 10.8	--	16.0	32	--	112
Calif.	17.0	19.0	21.0	2,267	1,938	2,562
U. S.	8.5	9.4	9.8	25,030	22,252	39,980

1/ Short-time average.

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1946	Indic.	Average	1946	Indic.
	1936-45	1947	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
Bushels			Thousand bushels			
Maine	15.4	20.0	20.0	117	120	140
Vt.	19.0	22.0	18.0	21	22	.18
N.Y.	17.1	19.0	15.5	2,289	2,147	1,968
Pa.	18.6	21.0	18.5	2,299	2,394	2,220
Ohio	17.2	20.0	17.5	258	340	858
Ind.	13.6	15.0	13.5	146	90	162
Ill.	15.0	16.0	14.0	78	80	.224
Mich.	15.2	13.5	13.0	401	243	.702
Wis.	14.0	14.0	16.0	220	266	336
Minn.	12.7	14.0	12.0	365	588	596
Iowa	14.8	15.0	13.0	60	45	.78
Mo.	11.6	11.0	11.0	12	11	.22
N. Dak.	11.2	13.0	14.0	52	78	.84
S. Dak.	10.8	14.0	8.0	31	70	.48
Md.	19.6	23.5	22.0	104	118	110
Va.	15.4	17.5	16.0	126	105	.96
W. Va.	18.0	19.0	20.5	231	133	164
N. C.	15.0	16.0	17.0	65	48	.51
Ky.	11.6	14.0	15.0	24	42	.45
Tenn.	13.8	16.5	14.5	46	165	160
U. S.	16.8	18.2	15.2	6,954	7,105	8,182

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
	Bushels					
Ind.	1/26.6	30.0	26.0	1/ 53	60	52
Ill.	26.4	30.0	26.0	44	30	26
Iowa	22.1	20.0	16.0	74	20	16
Mo.	17.6	22.0	15.0	1,071	968	600
N.Dak.	1/14.4	13.0	15.0	1/ 67	52	60
S.Dak.	9.8	16.0	10.0	1,170	592	300
Nebr.	14.2	18.0	15.0	2,159	918	555
Kans.	13.5	13.5	14.0	18,253	11,488	10,486
Ala.	--	21.0	17.0	--	420	459
Ark.	14.1	15.5	13.0	146	124	91
La.	15.6	17.0	15.0	25	17	15
Okla.	11.1	11.5	11.0	8,398	7,314	6,292
Tex.	16.1	16.0	16.5	50,164	73,742	57,849
Colo.	11.3	13.0	15.0	1,893	2,483	2,265
N.Mex.	12.6	10.4	10.0	2,810	1,127	1,280
Ariz.	32.1	36.0	50.0	1,047	1,872	1,750
Calif.	35.4	38.0	36.0	4,775	5,510	3,600
U.S.	15.2	15.8	15.9	92,122	106,737	85,696

1/ Short-time average.

RICE

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
	Bushels					
Ark.	50.8	45.0	49.0	11,113	14,400	17,248
La.	59.9	38.5	36.0	21,243	22,676	21,636
Tex.	48.0	43.0	51.0	14,877	17,716	22,491
Calif.	66.3	68.0	67.0	10,982	16,728	15,343
U.S.	47.4	45.6	47.3	58,220	71,520	76,718

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	Preliminary	Average	Preliminary		
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
	Pounds					
Ill.	532	600	500	7,070	3,300	2,000
Kans.	250	260	340	2,430	1,800	1,500
Okla.	307	310	300	12,000	16,100	11,200
Tex.	299	360	375	4,460	5,900	5,600
Colo.	244	250	260	9,140	13,500	9,000
N.Mex.	245	235	240	6,810	3,300	3,000
U.S.	302	295	310	41,920	43,900	32,300

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ALL HAY

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1936-45	1946	Preliminary 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Preliminary 1947
	Tons		Thousand tons			
Maine	0.93	0.97	1.05	840	844	.918
N.H.	1.12	1.18	1.25	410	443	472
Vt.	1.30	1.43	1.50	1,254	1,499	1,563
Mass.	1.47	1.71	1.65	541	650	629
R.I.	1.32	1.43	1.50	48	53	56
Conn.	1.44	1.62	1.70	424	480	500
N.Y.	1.39	1.62	1.60	5,508	6,446	6,320
N.J.	1.56	1.66	1.75	396	434	438
Pa.	1.37	1.50	1.45	3,302	3,804	3,673
Ohio	1.41	1.54	1.40	3,554	3,895	3,585
Ind.	1.32	1.39	1.40	2,578	2,521	2,425
Ill.	1.35	1.48	1.40	3,881	3,894	3,538
Mich.	1.38	1.24	1.35	3,718	3,464	3,843
Wis.	1.66	1.51	1.70	6,672	6,313	7,055
Minn.	1.43	1.46	1.40	6,419	5,897	5,557
Iowa	1.54	1.62	1.55	5,411	5,342	5,237
Mo.	1.08	1.19	1.15	3,586	4,214	4,119
N.Dak.	.92	.86	1.00	2,773	2,736	3,121
S.Dak.	.79	.80	.90	2,335	2,776	3,162
Nebr.	.91	.97	1.15	3,476	3,847	4,644
Kans.	1.39	1.35	1.50	2,151	2,328	2,830
Del.	1.28	1.38	1.45	,92	,99	,102
Md.	1.27	1.41	1.40	537	631	620
Va.	1.08	1.24	1.05	1,376	1,744	1,443
W.Va.	1.14	1.30	1.10	864	1,060	889
N.C.	.96	1.02	.95	1,130	1,256	1,160
S.C.	.74	.90	.75	441	450	365
Ge.	.55	.52	.55	714	736	.775
Fla.	.55	.48	.60	,63	,53	,70
Ky.	1.19	1.41	1.45	1,937	2,583	2,568
Tenn.	1.09	1.31	1.25	2,076	2,417	2,248
Ala.	,74	,77	,70	762	780	,700
Miss.	1.19	1.38	1.15	1,064	1,182	1,021
Ark.	1.08	1.20	1.00	1,413	1,623	1,399
La.	1.22	1.28	1.20	,390	,429	,409
Okl.	1.16	1.14	1.25	1,386	1,512	1,820
Tex.	,96	,98	,90	1,348	1,454	1,310
Mont.	1.18	1.14	1.20	2,299	2,438	2,587
Idaho	2.07	2.11	2.15	2,399	2,430	2,430
Wyo.	1.14	1.14	1.20	1,202	1,206	1,240
Colo.	1.50	1.47	1.65	2,115	2,044	2,265
N.Mex.	2.02	2.30	2.20	,410	,514	,530
Ariz.	2.24	2.39	2.15	568	740	621
Utah	1.99	1.94	2.10	1,149	1,118	1,208
Nev.	1.44	1.53	1.50	,577	,666	,645
Wash.	1.90	2.04	1.95	1,780	1,811	1,661
Oreg.	1.73	1.74	1.70	1,914	1,896	1,855
Calif.	2.77	2.95	2.27	5,202	6,108	6,178
U.S.	1.30	1.36	1.37	94,490	100,860	101,804

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

ALFALFA HAY

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1946	Preliminary	Average	1946	Preliminary
	1936-45		1947	1936-45		1947
	Tons			Thousand tons		
Maine	1.42	1.40	1.50	7	6	6
N.H.	1.96	2.00	2.15	7	8	9
Vt.	2.09	2.10	2.25	41	50	54
Mass.	2.22	2.25	2.30	24	25	25
R.I.	2.22	2.35	2.25	2	2	2
Conn.	2.45	2.45	2.55	50	61	61
N.Y.	1.90	2.05	2.10	760	695	682
N.J.	2.13	2.10	2.25	140	126	112
Pa.	1.90	1.90	1.95	529	547	550
Ohio	1.92	2.00	1.95	892	840	803
Ind.	1.80	1.85	1.90	799	773	794
Ill.	2.18	2.40	2.25	1,086	1,200	1,114
Mich.	1.57	1.35	1.55	1,918	1,404	1,645
Wis.	2.11	1.85	2.30	2,280	1,517	2,093
Minn.	1.94	2.10	1.95	2,400	1,917	1,603
Iowa	2.14	2.30	2.15	2,032	1,615	1,509
Mo.	2.38	2.80	2.25	644	792	637
N.Dak.	1.30	1.25	1.40	201	240	218
S.Dak.	1.33	1.40	1.55	399	539	632
Nebr.	1.64	1.90	2.05	1,308	1,786	2,101
Kans.	1.81	1.90	1.90	1,209	1,569	1,805
Del.	2.17	2.20	2.35	11	13	14
Md.	1.98	2.00	2.20	84	100	114
Va.	2.01	2.30	2.10	120	184	189
W.Va.	1.96	2.10	2.00	82	109	102
N.C.	1.94	2.30	2.40	16	32	43
Ga.	1.78	1.70	1.70	7	5	5
Ky.	1.94	2.20	2.40	377	581	634
Tenn.	2.08	2.45	2.45	186	394	414
Ala.	1.54	2.10	1.60	8	17	18
Miss.	2.26	2.40	2.20	145	127	106
Ark.	2.27	2.60	2.40	218	239	233
La.	2.17	2.35	2.00	53	45	36
Okla.	1.85	1.70	2.00	515	607	822
Tex.	2.43	2.90	2.40	270	354	302
Mont.	1.63	1.55	1.65	1,062	1,139	1,176
Idaho	2.44	2.50	2.55	1,950	2,010	2,009
Wyo.	1.68	1.60	1.70	576	574	568
Colo.	2.02	2.05	2.20	1,291	1,255	1,320
N.Mex.	2.65	3.00	2.90	334	429	435
Ariz.	2.53	2.70	2.40	472	629	538
Utah	2.20	2.20	2.40	972	898	979
Nev.	2.38	2.70	2.70	261	292	292
Wash.	2.42	2.60	2.45	728	809	740
Oreg.	2.57	2.60	2.65	722	640	639
Calif.	4.32	4.60	4.60	3,650	4,623	4,715
U.S.	2.11	2.20	2.25	30,840	31,817	32,898

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

LESPEDAZA HAY

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average 1936-45	1946	Preliminary 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Preliminary 1947
Tons						
Ohio	1/1.16	1.20	1.30	1/ 10	11	12
Ind.	1.02	1.15	1.20	88	98	91
Ill.	.98	1.10	1.10	107	99	95
Mo.	.97	1.00	1.00	1,031	1,261	1,261
Kans.	1/1.09	.90	1.00	1/ 71	63	84
Del.	1/1.09	1.15	1.35	1/ 12	16	22
Md.	1/1.05	1.25	1.20	1/ 29	45	43
Va.	1.02	1.10	.95	396	527	419
W. Va.	1/1.06	1.10	1.10	1/ 27	20	16
N.C.	1.07	1.15	1.05	408	561	502
S.C.	.86	1.00	.80	92	241	197
Ga.	.84	.85	.85	92	183	186
Ky.	1.08	1.25	1.25	751	992	894
Tenn.	1.04	1.20	1.10	1,231	1,399	1,219
Ala.	.82	1.00	.80	92	114	96
Miss.	1.14	1.40	1.10	270	482	412
Ark.	.95	1.10	.85	474	822	679
La.	1.22	1.40	1.20	92	153	142
Okla.	1/1.01	.95	.95	1/ 45	95	133
U.S.	1.03	1.13	1.03	5,267	7,182	6,503

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Yield per acre		Production 1/			
	Average 1936-45	1946	Preliminary 1947	Average 1936-45	1946	Preliminary 1947
Pounds						
Wash.	1,823	1,700	1,680	12,685	19,720	19,824
Oreg.	874	940	780	17,180	18,800	14,820
Calif.	1,462	1,610	1,400	10,878	14,651	12,600
U.S.	1,191	1,306	1,187	40,742	53,171	47,244

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDCROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PASTURE SOYBEANS 1/ COWPEAS 1/

Condition October 1 : Stocks on Farms Oct. 1 2/ : Yield per acre
 State Average: 1946 : 1947 : 1946 : 1947 : Average: 1946 : Indic.
 ; 1936-45: : : : : 1936-45: : 1947

	Percent	Thousand bushels	Bushels			
Maine	72	79	70			
N.H.	75	83	73			
Vt.	77	77	78			
Mass.	72	82	80			
R.I.	72	93	86			
Conn.	71	87	87			
N.Y.	72	74	80	6	10	
N.J.	68	78	81	10	9	
Pa.	70	74	84	17	30	
Ohio	71	62	90	194	325	
Ind.	71	67	85	286	127	6.0
Ill.	73	87	68	752	375	5.8
Mich.	78	54	84	43	52	6.0
Wis.	79	72	83	8	4	
Minn.	76	76	75	98	107	
Iowa	81	95	60	353	524	
Mo.	68	82	59	94	431	6.6
N.Dak.	65	70	80	4	1	
S.Dak.	63	84	71	3	8	
Nebr.	60	81	75	2	2	
Kans.	66	71	67	47	33	7.2
Del.	73	82	75	9	10	
Md.	72	82	84	28	22	
Va.	77	79	85	25	11	6.1
W.Va.	74	63	88	1	0	
N.C.	77	80	82	54	43	4.7
S.C.	68	80	75	2	3	4.1
Ga.	71	73	72	1	1	4.6
Fla.	82	83	70			8.4
Ky.	69	88	87	10	8	5.4
Tenn.	70	81	73	7	4	5.5
Ala.	73	83	67	3	4	5.4
Miss.	72	84	69	16	5	5.7
Ark.	64	64	54	33	55	5.3
La.	78	85	64	11	2	4.3
Okla.	63	71	61	1	0	5.6
Tex.	69	80	61			6.7
Mont.	75	84	89			8.0
Idaho	82	87	90			
Wyo.	77	85	89			
Colo.	73	80	90			
N.Mex.	72	80	54			
Ariz.	81	83	72			
Utah	76	70	89			
Nev.	87	90	89			
Wash.	72	83	78			
Oreg.	73	78	81			
Calif.	77	73	68			
U.S.	72	78	74	2,118	2,206	5.2
						5.8
						5.8

1/ For beans or peas. 2/ Old crop.

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Indic.	Average	1946	Indic.
	1936-45	1947	1947	1936-45	1947	1947
		Pounds			Thousand bags 2/	
Maine	1,010	980	1,000	81	49	60
New York	887	1,200	1,000	1,189	1,428	1,310
Michigan	839	740	600	4,404	3,841	3,174
Minnesota	526	500	500	22	15	10
Total N. E.	845	826	582	5,724	5,333	4,554
North Dakota	--	600	850	--	6	8
Nebraska	1,364	1,600	1,450	454	992	942
Montana	1,226	1,400	1,400	276	322	378
Wyoming	1,266	1,450	1,250	864	1,305	1,375
Idaho	1,534	1,700	1,550	1,871	2,142	2,325
Washington	3/ 1,082	1,075	1,250	28	43	50
Total N. W.	1,400	1,572	1,422	3,512	4,810	5,078
Colorado	539	650	770	1,676	1,618	2,318
New Mexico	321	270	250	694	308	325
Arizona	455	900	550	58	117	88
Utah	644	400	670	35	24	47
Total S. W.	455	541	612	2,457	2,067	2,728
California Lima	1,354	1,342	1,350	2,187	2,000	2,052
California Other	1,178	1,184	1,150	2,423	1,587	1,842
Total California	1,258	1,267	1,247	4,610	3,587	3,904
United States	889	927	910	16,312	15,727	16,314

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/ Short-time average.

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Indic.	Average	1946	Indic.
	1936-45	1947	1947	1936-45	1947	1947
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ohio	19.2	18.0	18.0	13,423	16,254	15,426
Ind.	17.5	19.0	19.0	16,294	25,346	27,455
Ill.	20.6	23.5	19.0	50,239	75,036	64,687
Mich.	15.8	15.0	18.0	1,248	1,290	1,404
Wis.	14.3	12.5	13.0	410	412	416
Minn.	14.4	17.5	15.0	2,025	10,675	13,950
Iowa	18.9	23.0	16.0	20,115	34,960	28,912
Mo.	12.8	20.0	13.0	4,194	14,360	10,569
Kans.	9.9	11.0	9.5	1,070	2,178	1,966
Va.	13.8	16.5	15.0	832	1,106	1,530
N.C.	11.4	13.5	14.5	2,219	2,862	3,335
Ky.	13.1	18.0	17.0	583	1,566	1,360
Tenn.	10.4	18.0	15.0	378	810	750
Miss.	10.4	15.0	14.0	806	1,350	1,610
Ark.	12.8	18.5	14.5	1,787	5,458	4,350
Other States	11.8	14.3	13.9	2,263	3,362	3,865
U.S.	18.2	20.5	16.9	117,886	196,725	180,935

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEANUTS, PICKED AND THRESLED

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average	Indic.	Average	1946	Indic.
	1936-45	1946	1936-45	1946	1947
	Pounds		Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,148	1,275	1,250	169,892	191,250
N.Car.	1,168	925	1,200	304,772	272,875
Tenn.	722	850	750	6,322	4,250
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,151	1,041	1,212	480,986	468,375
S.Car.	622	650	650	15,831	16,900
Ga.	708	670	710	561,373	716,900
Fla.	639	480	570	57,460	45,600
Ala.	698	550	625	269,178	259,600
Miss.	401	350	325	10,584	5,250
Total (S.E. area)	693	622	674	914,426	1,044,250
Ark.	368	375	320	7,882	3,375
La.	356	280	280	4,118	1,120
Oklahoma	452	530	475	49,150	117,130
Texas	446	515	425	211,558	395,005
N.Mex.	1/1,031	1,025	1,050	1/6,836	7,175
Total (S.W. area)	445	520	444	277,473	523,805
U.S.	719	649	677	1,672,885	2,036,430
I/ Short-time average.					2,102,260

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average	Indic.	Average	1946	Indic.
	1936-45	1946	1936-45	1946	1947
	Pounds		Thousand pounds		
Mass.	1,527	1,517	1,555	8,640	10,314
Conn.	1,337	1,342	1,401	21,488	24,431
N.Y.	1,342	1,350	1,350	1,187	1,020
Pa.	1,423	1,560	1,551	44,826	59,124
Ohio	995	1,064	1,156	24,934	21,060
Ind.	997	1,296	1,246	10,155	13,610
Wis.	1,447	1,475	1,447	30,158	41,755
Minn.	1,170	1,250	1,200	638	875
Mo.	988	1,125	950	5,746	7,425
Kans.	932	1,150	.970	288	345
Md.	740	900	.725	28,499	40,500
Va.	910	1,209	1,098	115,744	178,821
W.Va.	891	1,070	1,200	2,684	3,424
N.C.	961	1,142	1,094	607,802	627,425
S.C.	981	1,185	1,030	102,534	171,825
Ga.	946	1,045	1,190	80,436	110,537
Fla.	890	947	.996	16,780	22,251
Ky.	941	1,218	1,161	337,468	505,885
Tenn.	985	1,295	1,193	107,937	170,975
Ala.	1/809	720	800	1/300	288
La.	442	500	415	174	150
U.S.	971	1,180	1,124	1,548,389	2,312,080
I/ Short-time average.			- 43 -		2,151,356

CTOP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1

October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-WASHINGTON, D. C.

Class and type	Type No.	TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE			
		Yield per acre		Average 1946	Production 1946
		Average 1936-45	Indicated 1947		
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:		Pounds	Thousands pounds		
Virginia	11	835	1,190	1,075	138, C40
North Carolina	11	891	1,120	1,050	348, 320
Total Old Belt	11	839	1,139	1,057	302, 938
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	1,000	1,150	1,130	307, 988
North Carolina	13	1,013	1,150	1,040	71, 274
South Carolina	13	981	1,185	1,030	102, 534
Total South Carolina Belt	13	994	1,171	1,034	173, 809
Georgia	14	945	1,045	1,190	79, 450
Florida	14	858	940	980	13, 508
Alabama	14	1/798	720	800	1/219
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	931	1/27	1,154	93, 155
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	950	1/34	1,087	877, 891
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:					
Total Virginia Belt	21	848	1,100	950	15, 294
Kentucky	22	832	1,150	1,160	15, 030
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	928	1,200	975	32, 375
Kentucky	23	913	1,186	1,010	47, 495
Tennessee	23	883	1,150	1,050	16, 053
Tennessee	23	914	1,050	1,050	4, 254
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	889	1,131	1,050	20, 307
Total Henderson-Stamming Belt (Ky.)	24	876	1,050	1,050	716
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	895	1,157	1,011	83, 722
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:					
Zo Light Air-cured	31	937	1,040	1,100	13, 221
Ohio	31	999	1,300	1,250	9, 873
Indiana	31	988	1,125	950	5, 746
Missouri	31	932	1,150	970	288
Kansas	31	1,216	1,575	1,600	13, 600
Virginia	31	891	1,070	1,200	2, 684
West Virginia	31	1,124	1,475	1,530	9, 825
North Carolina	31	948	1,225	1,175	274, 828
Kentucky	31	1,020	1,360	1,325	67, 254
Tennessee	31	971	1,256	1,216	397, 392
Total Burley Belt	31	971	1,256	1,216	614, 004
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	740	900	725	40, 500
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	952	1,226	1,171	654, 504
					425, 891
					53, 716

WORK REPORT
as of
September 1, 19

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE-BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS-WASHINGTON, D.C.
TOE-1000 FOR STAGES AND TENTS
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre	Average 1946	Indicated 1947	Average 1946	Indicated 1947	Average 1946	Indicated 1947	Production	
									1936-45	1946
<u>3B Dark Air-cured</u>										
Indiana	35	908	1,100	1,050	282	220	210	210	18,860	18,860
Kentucky	35	950	1,240	1,150	15,657	21,700	5,360	5,360	5,500	5,500
Tennessee	35	962	1,200	1,100	4,054	28,280	19,933	19,933	24,570	24,570
Total One Sucker	35	950	1,230	1,133	19,933	28,280	15,184	15,184	16,200	16,200
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	928	1,200	1,100	15,184	15,626	1,925	1,925	14,850	14,850
Total Virgin Sun-cured Belt	37	884	1,035	1,035	1,029	1,933	1,933	1,933	2,590	2,590
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	935	1,201	1,100	37,803	48,413	42,010	42,010	42,010	42,010
CLASS 4, CIGAR BINDER										
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,422	1,560	1,550	44,358	58,188	60,140	60,140	60,140	60,140
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,064	1,125	1,275	11,712	6,188	7,650	7,650	7,650	7,650
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	2/1,318	1,504	1,513	2/1,563	64,376	67,790	67,790	67,790	67,790
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER										
Massachusetts	51	1,572	1,520	1,700	157	152	170	170	170	170
Connecticut cut	51	1,561	1,570	1,640	11,931	13,502	14,596	14,596	14,596	14,596
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,561	1,569	1,641	12,088	13,654	14,766	14,766	14,766	14,766
Massachusetts	52	1,649	1,660	1,730	7,430	8,466	9,342	9,342	9,342	9,342
Connecticut cut	52	1,581	1,560	1,670	4,006	3,900	4,509	4,509	4,509	4,509
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,623	1,627	1,710	11,436	12,366	13,851	13,851	13,851	13,851
New York	53	1,342	1,350	1,350	1,187	1,080	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350
Pennsylvania	53	1,563	1,560	1,600	469	936	960	960	960	960
Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,400	1,440	1,444	1,655	2,016	2,310	2,310	2,310	2,310
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,436	1,450	1,400	15,970	20,735	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Wisconsin	55	1,458	1,500	1,480	14,188	21,000	21,164	21,164	21,164	21,164
Minnesota	55	1,170	1,250	1,200	6,38	875	720	720	720	720
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,443	1,488	1,469	14,826	21,875	21,884	21,884	21,884	21,884
Georgia	56	932	1,050	1,100	166	105	110	110	110	110
Florida	56	976	1,050	1,100	428	105	110	110	110	110
Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	964	1,050	1,100	595	210	220	220	220	220
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,495	1,511	1,530	56,571	70,256	67,671	67,671	67,671	67,671
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER										
Massachusetts	61	998	1,060	1,050	1,053	1,696	1,995	1,995	1,995	1,995
Connecticut	61	940	990	1,020	5,551	7,029	7,650	7,650	7,650	7,650
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	948	1,003	1,026	6,603	8,725	9,645	9,645	9,645	9,645
Georgia	62	1,003	1,010	1,150	6,692	7,077	8,05	8,05	8,05	8,05
Florida	62	1,035	990	1,100	2,678	2,970	3,520	3,520	3,520	3,520
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,029	994	1,109	3,370	3,677	4,326	4,326	4,326	4,326
Total Cigar Wraper Types	61-62	974	1,000	1,050	9,973	12,402	13,970	13,970	13,970	13,970
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,352	1,446	1,460	122,203	147,634	148,291	148,291	148,291	148,291
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS										
Louisiana Perique	72	442	500	415	1,74	150	242	242	242	242
UNITED STATES	All	971	1,180	1,180	2,312,080	2,312,080	2,151,256	2,151,256	2,151,256	2,151,256

¹¹ Short-time average. ¹² Includes type 45 through 1939.

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD.

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45	1947	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
			Short. tons			
				Thousand short tons		
Ohio	8.7	9.0	9.0	291	234	189
Mich.	8.6	8.6	7.5	803	814	532
Nebr.	12.5	13.8	12.0	805	825	876
Mont.	11.8	12.2	12.0	839	891	936
Idaho	14.2	16.8	16.5	846	1,274	1,732
Wyo.	11.8	11.7	12.0	489	421	468
Colo.	12.9	12.5	13.8	1,887	1,920	2,318
Utah	13.4	13.9	16.0	553	568	704
Calif. ^{1/}	15.2	17.0	17.5	1,939	2,079	2,695
Other States	11.1	12.8	13.0	1,164	1,536	1,798
U.S.	12.3	13.2	13.7	9,617	10,562	12,248

^{1/} Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall).

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield of cane per acre			Production		
	Average	1946	Indicated	Average	1946	Indicated
	1936-45	1946	1947	1936-45	1946	1947
			Short. tons	Thousand short tons		
Ia.	19.6	17.9	16.5	5,238	4,923	4,670
Fla.	32.0	32.7	29.0	811	1,074	1,073
Total	20.6	19.5	17.9	6,049	5,997	5,743

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD.

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Average 1936-45	Production 2/			Indicated 1947		
		1945	1946	Thousand bushels			
Eastern States:							
North Atlantic:							
Maine	643	149	767	944			
New Hampshire	730	175	456	811			
Vermont	601	144	424	786			
Massachusetts	2,495	465	2,000	2,864			
Rhode Island	238	68	129	207			
Connecticut	1,314	467	1,111	1,273			
New York	14,700	2,160	15,116	16,065			
New Jersey	2,887	1,575	2,970	2,025			
Pennsylvania	7,853	2,375	8,568	6,728			
Total North Atlantic	31,460	7,578	31,541	31,703			
South Atlantic:							
Delaware	897	258	682	334			
Maryland	1,727	702	1,872	938			
Virginia	10,196	3,800	12,975	4,509			
West Virginia	4,125	1,998	5,075	2,750			
North Carolina	1,011	194	1,248	200			
Total South Atlantic	17,956	6,952	21,852	9,331			
Total Eastern States	49,417	14,530	53,393	41,034			
Central States:							
North Central:							
Ohio	4,379	780	2,350	3,038			
Indiana	1,399	730	1,174	1,414			
Illinois	2,908	2,332	3,573	4,028			
Michigan	7,132	1,250	7,560	6,600			
Wisconsin	647	316	996	688			
Minnesota	189	117	65	262			
Iowa	201	58	124	93			
Missouri	1,263	882	1,230	1,591			
Nebraska	233	39	68	85			
Kansas	638	324	514	714			
Total North Central	18,989	6,828	17,654	18,513			
South Central:							
Kentucky	274	220	278	249			
Tennessee	337	405	378	432			
Arkansas	616	269	677	756			
Total North Central	1,227	894	1,333	1,437			
Total Central States	20,216	7,722	18,987	19,950			
Western States:							
Montana	281	241	50	251			
Idaho	2,447	2,299	1,233	2,125			
Colorado	1,598	1,275	1,100	1,592			
New Mexico	710	500	955	620			
Utah	470	486	364	505			
Washington	26,955	26,530	32,710	33,852			
Oregon	2,988	2,645	2,970	2,971			
California	7,814	10,568	7,648	10,010			
Total Western States	43,264	44,544	47,030	51,926			
Total 35 States	112,896	66,726	112,410	112,910			

1/Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEACHES

Production 1/

State	Average 1936-45	Production 1/		
		1945	1946	Preliminary 1947
Thousand bushels				
N.H.	15	6	5	22
Mass.	56	42	70	85
R.I.	17	9	15	13
Conn.	130	120	154	151
N.Y.	1,332	1,335	1,682	1,440
N.J.	1,276	1,269	1,776	1,617
Pa.	1,809	1,616	2,226	1,920
Ohio	836	954	553	1,020
Ind.	334	626	519	725
Ill.	1,367	2,168	1,529	2,363
Mich.	2,998	5,100	5,100	4,526
Iowa	68	78	76	17
Mo.	575	1,026	1,098	1,288
Nebr.	15	24	27	4
Kans.	62	81	154	12
Del.	406	207	408	171
Md.	505	411	646	425
Va.	1,282	667	2,640	1,800
W. Va.	466	380	583	388
N.C.	1,971	2,172	3,160	2,905
S.C.	2,695	6,300	5,994	6,630
Ga.	5,033	7,395	5,628	5,810
Fla.	87	96	96	64
Ky.	653	972	672	783
Tenn.	1,036	1,596	540	1,209
Ala.	1,435	2,000	1,250	1,525
Miss.	875	1,134	868	854
Ark.	2,040	2,518	2,479	2,220
La.	298	320	293	270
Okla.	406	734	598	464
Tex.	1,628	2,336	1,856	1,696
Idaho	254	382	285	357
Colo.	1,752	2,372	1,985	2,106
N. Mex.	150	235	360	94
Ariz.	58	22	98	30
Utah	636	870	700	933
Nev.	5	5	5	4
Wash.	1,997	2,522	2,700	2,817
Oreg.	505	612	729	804
Calif., all	25,877	30,836	37,086	34,295
Clingstone 2/	15,872	19,418	23,085	21,252
Freestone	10,005	11,418	14,001	13,043
U. S.	62,936	81,548	86,643	83,857

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

PEARS

State	Average 1936-45	Production		
		1945	1946	Indicated 1947
Thousand bushels				
Maine	7	1	7	10
New Hampshire	8	1	8	13
Vermont	3	2/	1	5
Massachusetts	52	15	44	72
Rhode Island	6	3	6	5
Connecticut	58	24	42	51
New York	975	288	693	1,028
New Jersey	46	22	23	22
Pennsylvania	430	130	345	274
Ohio	386	192	135	229
Indiana	198	159	142	154
Illinois	427	354	270	418
Michigan	976	140	696	600
Iowa	91	58	81	68
Missouri	260	222	148	202
Nebraska	21	12	27	24
Kansas	100	94	90	96
Delaware	6	3	3	2
Maryland	56	33	25	42
Virginia	328	61	353	252
West Virginia	90	18	104	48
North Carolina	298	233	299	307
South Carolina	132	157	126	127
Georgia	380	454	396	385
Florida	153	186	207	194
Kentucky	188	163	115	119
Tennessee	230	240	120	177
Alabama	306	416	343	288
Mississippi	354	351	347	350
Arkansas	166	204	195	204
Louisiana	183	228	235	207
Oklahoma	141	203	157	209
Texas	389	407	407	402
Idaho	60	59	64	63
Colorado	192	282	87	232
New Mexico	45	46	48	34
Arizona	10	5	9	4
Utah	151	223	115	224
Nevada	4	4	6	4
Washington, all	6,780	7,770	8,890	8,206
Bartlett	4,905	5,800	6,750	6,156
Other	1,876	1,970	2,140	2,050
Oregon, all	4,074	5,372	6,120	5,655
Bartlett	1,700	2,250	2,335	1,975
Other	2,374	3,122	3,785	3,680
California, all	10,751	14,209	12,918	14,042
Bartlett	3,421	12,292	11,168	12,209
Other	1,329	1,917	1,750	1,833
United States	29,510	33,042	34,447	35,048

1/. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels.

CROP REPORT

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 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
 CROP REPORTING BOARD

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October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

GRAVES

State	Average 1936-45	Production 1/			Indicated 1947
		1945	1946	Tons	
Massachusetts	335	200	300		300
Rhode Island	175	2/	2/		100
Connecticut	960	300	600		500
New York	53,350	31,300	64,500		63,200
New Jersey	2,270	900	2,400		1,900
Pennsylvania	15,820	6,000	19,500		18,200
Ohio	18,360	5,100	12,500		16,500
Indiana	2,610	1,300	1,900		2,400
Illinois	3,810	2,800	2,300		3,500
Michigan	34,180	13,500	31,000		45,900
Wisconsin	480	450	600		500
Iowa	3,020	3,000	2,700		2,500
Missouri	5,800	3,800	3,100		3,700
Nebraska	1,370	1,300	600		700
Kansas	2,290	2,300	1,600		1,700
Delaware	1,155	350	800		600
Maryland	335	100	300		250
Virginia	1,810	400	2,200		1,800
West Virginia	1,235	300	1,800		1,000
North Carolina	5,480	2,900	5,100		5,600
South Carolina	1,210	1,100	1,100		1,100
Georgia	1,820	2,300	2,200		2,600
Florida	515	350	350		350
Kentucky	1,850	1,000	1,700		1,600
Tennessee	2,250	1,900	2,100		2,500
Alabama	1,440	1,900	1,700		1,800
Arkansas	8,170	5,200	10,800		11,600
Oklahoma	2,210	1,200	1,700		1,600
Texas	1,890	1,300	1,400		1,300
Idaho	460	350	400		400
Colorado	510	600	150		600
New Mexico	1,190	1,600	1,300		1,400
Arizona	950	1,000	1,000		1,200
Utah	880	1,100	800		1,200
Washington	11,810	19,500	19,400		21,600
Oregon	1,920	1,700	1,600		1,600
California, all	2,385,000	2,663,000	2,918,000		2,826,000
Wine varieties	553,900	619,000	684,000		578,000
Table varieties	451,600	512,000	630,000		612,000
Raisin varieties	1,379,500	1,532,000	1,604,000		1,636,000
Raisins 3/	254,950	241,000	183,000		
Not dried	359,700	568,000	872,000		
United States	2,578,920	2,781,400	3,112,500		3,049,300

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Production less than 100 tons.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

CITRUS FRUIT

CROP AND STATE	Condition October 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1936-45	1946	1947	Average 1936-45	1945	Indicated 1946
<u>ORANGES:</u>						
California, all	76	81	77	46,532	44,010	53,670
Navel's and Misc. ^{2/}	76	80	75	18,203	17,680	19,670
Valencias	77	82	78	28,329	26,330	34,000
Florida, all	73	79	67	33,030	49,800	2/53,700
Early & Midseason	4/	72	81	18,125	25,400	30,500
Valencias	4/	71	77	14,905	24,400	23,200
Texas, all ^{2/}	74	79	79	2,942	4,800	5,000
Early & Midseason	—	80	79	1,722	2,880	3,150
Valencias	—	77	79	1,220	1,920	1,850
Arizona, all ^{2/}	73	82	62	697	1,210	1,200
Navel's and Misc.	—	77	55	327	570	600
Valencias	—	87	70	371	640	600
Louisiana, all ^{2/}	72	84	55	288	330	410
5 States ^{5/}	75	80	73	83,488	100,150	113,980
Total Early & Midseason ^{6/}	—	—	—	38,664	46,860	54,330
Total Valencias	—	—	—	44,824	53,290	59,650
<u>TANGERINES:</u>						
Florida	63	74	66	3,190	4,200	2/4,700
<u>ALL ORANGES & TANGERINES</u>						
5 States ^{5/}	—	—	—	86,678	104,350	118,680
<u>GRAPEFRUIT:</u>						
Florida, all	64	67	63	22,830	32,000	2/29,000
Seedless	4/	66	73	8,840	14,000	14,000
Other	4/	60	63	13,990	18,000	15,000
Texas, all	66	67	73	16,121	24,000	8/23,300
Arizona, all	74	76	73	3,031	4,100	8/ 4,100
California, all	75	77	78	2,611	3,350	3,240
Desert Valleys	4/	80	78	75	1,115	1,220
Other	4/	77	76	80	1,426	2,130
4 States ^{5/}	66	68	68	44,593	63,450	52,640
<u>LEMONS:</u>						
California ^{5/}	75	76	77	12,186	14,450	13,700
<u>LIMES:</u>						
Florida ^{5/}	68	43	46	135	200	170
						200

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about Oct. 1 to Dec. 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about Oct. 1 and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of economic conditions. 2/Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/First report of production from 1947 bloom for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit in "other" areas will be issued in December; first report for California lemons will be issued in November. 4/Short-time average. 5/Net content of box varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 77 lb., and grapefruit 65 lb. in the Desert Valleys; 68 lb. for Calif. grapefruit in other areas; in Florida and other States, oranges, including tangerines 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; Calif. lemons, 79 lb.; Florida limes, 80 lb. 6/In Calif., and Ariz., Navel's and miscellaneous. 7/Production includes the following quantities in 1946 not harvested on account of economic conditions: Fla., Tangerines, 800,000 boxes; Grapefruit, 2,600,000 boxes; Oranges, 900,000 boxes. 8/Production includes the following excessive quantities not utilized on account of economic conditions: Tex., 500,000 boxes; Ariz., 923,000 boxes (480,000 boxes unharvested and 443,000 boxes dumped).

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

APRICOTS, PLUMS, AND PRUITS

Crop and State	Average	Production 1/				Preliminary
		1936-45	1944	1945	1946	
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	

APRICOTS:

		Fresh Basis			
California	210,500	324,000	159,000	306,000	163,000
Washington	16,070	23,100	22,500	27,300	28,000
Utah	4,245	4,700	10,000	5,400	5,000
3 States	231,515	351,800	191,500	338,700	196,000

PLUMS:

		Dry Basis 2/			
Michigan	4,080	4,500	1,600	6,000	4,300
California	71,500	92,000	71,000	100,000	75,000
PRUITS:					
Idaho	18,460	23,300	28,200	22,400	35,500
Washington, all	24,140	25,800	26,000	29,100	23,100
Eastern Washington	15,200	19,500	19,600	19,800	19,100
Western Washington	8,940	6,300	6,400	9,300	4,000
Oregon, all	87,980	60,400	92,100	101,100	33,900
Eastern Oregon	14,210	14,400	20,100	18,100	18,900
Western Oregon	73,770	46,000	72,000	83,000	15,000
California	200,600	159,000	226,000	213,000	201,000

UTILIZATION OF PRODUCTION 1/

DRIED: 3/

		Tons Dry Basis 2/			
Washington	670	250	250	250	100
Oregon	10,750	4,100	7,700	8,200	400
California	192,000	158,800	225,800	212,800	200,800
3 States	203,420	163,150	233,750	221,250	201,300

SOLD FRESH: 3/

		Tons Fresh Basis			
Idaho	17,090	22,300	26,800	20,800	31,700
Washington	12,331	15,610	13,400	10,600	12,000
Oregon	17,620	17,800	23,600	18,100	13,000
3 States	47,041	55,710	63,800	49,500	56,700

CANNED: 3/ 4/

		Tons			
Idaho	80	—	—	800	3,000
Washington	5,617	6,030	7,700	14,890	8,400
Oregon	20,440	14,800	19,000	42,200	13,600
3 States	26,137	20,830	26,700	57,890	25,000

FROZEN: 3/

		Tons			
Washington	51,962	1,130	1,750	510	100
Oregon	55,740	7,300	8,300	5,700	900
2 States	56,702	8,430	10,050	6,210	1,000

OTHER PROCESSED: 3/

		Tons			
Idaho	60	—	600	—	—
Washington	259	390	500	290	—
Oregon	580	1,900	2,600	2,500	—
3 States	892	2,290	3,700	2,720	—

FARM HOUSEHOLD USE:

		Tons			
Idaho	880	1,000	800	800	800
Washington	2,070	1,800	1,800	2,000	2,000
Oregon	2,320	2,800	3,000	3,000	1,800
California	61,200	61,200	61,200	61,200	61,200
4 States	5,770	6,100	6,100	6,300	5,100

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. These quantities are not included in utilization figures. 2/The drying ratio in Calif., is about 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried; in Wash., and Oreg., from 3 to 4 fresh to 1 dried. 3/Excludes quantities used on farms where grown. 4/Includes small quantities frozen in some years prior to 1941. 5/ Short-time average. 6/ Dry basis.

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CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1947

Washington, D. C.

October 10, 1947

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PECANS

Improved Varieties 1/ Wild or seedling varietiesState Production Production

Average : 1946 : Indicated : Average : 1946 : Indicated

1936-45 : : 1947 : 1936-45 : : 1947 : :

Thousand pounds

Thousand pounds

Illinois	15	3	14	611	137	560
Missouri	33	16	50	816	484	1,200
North Carolina	2,383	1,224	2,100	303	120	238
South Carolina	2,021	1,180	2,200	342	226	350
Georgia	22,037	13,000	21,103	3,928	3,000	4,322
Florida	2,228	2,650	1,883	1,658	1,876	1,256
Alabama	7,554	6,642	6,320	1,894	2,098	1,600
Mississippi	3,647	1,920	1,305	3,092	2,430	1,595
Arkansas	630	250	538	3,125	950	2,822
Louisiana	2,394	2,250	1,350	6,457	6,750	3,650
Oklahoma	996	1,100	2,475	16,014	5,900	22,275
Texas	2,582	3,400	3,200	23,023	19,100	17,800
12 States	46,519	33,635	42,538	61,265	43,071	57,668

All pecans

Production

State Production

Average : 1946 : Indicated

1936-45 : : 1947 : :

Thousand pounds

Illinois	626	140	574
Missouri	849	500	1,250
North Carolina	2,686	1,344	2,338
South Carolina	2,364	1,406	2,550
Georgia	25,965	16,000	25,425
Florida	3,886	4,526	3,139
Alabama	9,448	8,740	7,920
Mississippi	6,739	4,350	2,900
Arkansas	3,755	1,200	3,360
Louisiana	8,851	9,000	5,000
Oklahoma	17,010	7,000	24,750
Texas	25,605	22,500	21,000

12 States 107,784 76,706 100,206

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

CROP REPORT
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October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition October 1		Production 1/		Indic. 1947
	Average: 1946 1936-45:	1947	Average: 1946 1936-45:	Tons	
	Percent				
FIGS:					
California					
Dried)	79	87	85	2/30,440	2/36,600
Not dried)				15,030	13,000
OLIVES:					
California	56	52	48	43,300	46,000
ALMONDS:					
California	--	--	--	17,470	37,800 29,200
WALNUTS:					
California	--	--	--	56,490	63,000 60,000
Oregon	--	--	--	4,960	8,900 8,000
2 States	--	--	--	61,450	71,900 68,000
FILBERTS:					
Oregon	--	--	--	3,694	7,300 7,400
Washington	--	--	--	616	1,150 1,100
2 States	--	--	--	4,316	8,450 8,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. 2/ Dry basis.

CRAVBERRIES

State	Average		Indicated	
	1936-45	1945	1946	1947
	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels	Barrels
Massachusetts	424,900	478,000	553,000	470,000
New Jersey	83,500	49,000	101,000	75,000
Wisconsin	97,500	82,000	145,000	135,000
Washington	24,130	36,400	42,000	45,900
Oregon	8,750	11,400	16,100	17,400
5 States	638,830	656,800	857,100	743,300

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CROP REPORT

as of

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Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average : 1946	Indicated : 1947	Average : 1946	Indicated : 1947	
	SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES	Bushels	Thousand bushels		
Maine	278	355	315	47,572	77,745
New York, L. I.	226	330	330	12,616	23,760
New York, Upstate	110	190	160	15,760	18,810
Pennsylvania	120	158	160	20,184	20,066
3 Eastern	178.2	271.5	249.7	96,133	140,381
Michigan	101	123	105	20,976	18,327
Wisconsin	82	105	100	14,593	11,865
Minnesota	87	110	100	18,839	16,610
North Dakota	105	120	135	15,616	17,760
South Dakota	68	98	70	2,107	2,842
5 Central	93.1	114.2	109.3	72,131	67,404
Nebraska	128	175	165	9,657	11,725
Montana	108	130	130	1,798	2,080
Idaho	229	245	220	32,797	41,160
Wyoming	132	185	165	2,011	2,498
Colorado	182	230	250	14,871	19,780
Utah	167	185	185	2,419	2,775
Nevada	179	210	210	1467	672
Washington	209	230	250	8,120	10,120
Oregon	211	250	240	8,620	13,000
California 1/	292	345	330	10,574	13,800
10 Western	195.6	233.0	224.7	91,334	117,610
TOTAL 18	145.6	201.9	189.3	259,598	325,395
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:					
New Hampshire	152	190	180	1,192	1,159
Vermont	132	160	140	1,694	1,392
Massachusetts	146	165	190	2,749	3,498
Rhode Island	192	215	215	981	1,742
Connecticut	177	230	230	3,043	4,209
West Virginia	92	110	125	2,935	2,970
Ohio	105	140	130	9,539	7,560
Indiana	108	160	135	4,946	4,480
Illinois	82	98	90	2,754	1,764
Iowa	92	120	75	4,524	2,880
New Mexico	78	85	85	306	340
TOTAL 11 OTHER LATE	109.8	147.2	139.2	34,663	31,994
29 LATE STATES	140.4	195.4	183.2	294,261	357,389
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:					
New Jersey	170	207	221	9,988	14,076
Delaware	84	104	102	356	354
Maryland	103	132	142	2,246	2,244
Virginia 2/	114	157	144	8,706	10,676
Kentucky	82	108	102	3,540	3,996
Missouri	98	128	94	3,910	3,456
Kansas	87	102	101	2,200	1,632
Arizona	172	270	290	588	1,836
TOTAL 8					
INTERMEDIATE	116.1	157.4	154.8	31,533	38,270
37 LATE AND					
INTERMEDIATE	137.6	190.9	179.8	325,794	395,659

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3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

POTATOES. (CONT'D)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre : Average : 1936-45	Production : Indicated : 1946	Production		
			Bushels	Thousand bushels	
EARLY POTATO STATES:					
North Carolina 2/	100	151	122	8,453	12,080
South Carolina	105	154	115	2,541	3,696
Georgia	62	83	79	1,450	1,909
Florida	126	159	108	3,973	6,249
Tennessee	75	92	91	3,121	3,404
Alabama	89	101	88	4,288	4,646
Mississippi	65	80	72	1,576	2,160
Arkansas	77	89	85	5,226	3,293
Louisiana	61	57	53	2,725	2,280
Oklahoma	68	75	72	1,948	1,500
Texas	76	111	102	4,099	5,883
California 1/	315	410	410	13,016	33,210
TOTAL I2.	103.0	158.3	142.0	50,327	80,310
TOTAL U. S.	131.6	184.5	172.7	376,122	475,969

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ For 1946, estimates include 125,000 bushels from 455 acres in Virginia and 1,379,000 bushels from 4,470 acres in North Carolina unharvested but purchased by Government under price support program.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Average : 1936-45	Yield per acre : 1946	Production : Indicated : 1947	Production		
				Bushels	Thousand bushels	
N.J.						
Ind.	132	170	160	2,062	2,720	2,560
Ill.	98	115	110	227	161	154
Iowa	87	80	80	295	208	176
Mo.	94	110	80	207	165	144
Kans.	90	110	85	723	770	595
Del.	106	95	90	282	200	225
Md.	120	140	140	319	140	140
Va.	148	175	160	1,254	1,698	1,472
N.C.	113	125	130	3,566	3,250	3,640
S.C.	102	120	128	7,847	7,680	8,960
Ca.	88	105	100	5,165	6,090	5,400
Fla.	73	90	85	7,180	7,020	6,970
Ky.	66	68	67	1,182	1,088	1,139
Tenn.	82	86	83	1,360	1,118	996
Ala.	93	105	86	3,886	3,150	2,322
Miss.	77	85	80	5,885	5,525	5,120
Ark.	88	92	80	5,801	5,152	4,400
La.	78	82	63	1,969	1,558	1,134
Okl.	81	90	73	8,267	10,800	7,081
Tex.	64	65	60	658	520	420
Calif.	82	90	80	4,828	6,570	4,960
U.S.	109	102	100	1,232	1,224	1,200
	87.2	98.3	91.6	64,200	66,807	59,208

CROP REPORT

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October 10, 1947

3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS

State : Milk produced per milk cow 1/ : "Grain" fed per milk cow 2/ :
 and : Oct. 1 Av. : Oct. 1
 Division: 1936-45 : 1946 : 1947 : 1945 : 1946 : 1947

Pounds

Pounds

Maine	15.4	17.0	16.1	5.0	4.7	4.4
N.H.	15.3	15.9	18.1	4.3	4.2	4.5
Vt.	14.5	14.9	15.0	4.4	4.3	3.9
Mass.	18.0	18.5	19.0	6.2	5.8	5.4
Conn.	17.7	17.0	17.9	5.5	5.2	4.8
N.Y.	17.0	17.6	19.5	5.1	5.0	5.1
N.J.	19.6	20.4	21.3	7.3	6.6	7.2
Pa.	16.2	17.7	19.0	6.0	5.8	6.1
N.Atl.	16.96	17.83	18.90	5.3	5.2	5.3
Ohio	15.4	16.5	17.2	4.6	4.9	4.4
Ind.	14.6	15.6	15.8	4.1	4.9	4.0
Ill.	14.4	15.6	14.4	4.4	4.3	4.6
Mich.	17.1	17.4	18.0	4.5	4.8	3.9
Wis.	14.9	15.3	15.7	3.5	3.4	2.7
E.N.Cent.	15.19	15.20	16.25	4.1	4.2	3.6
Minn.	12.5	12.5	13.0	2.5	2.6	2.2
Iowa	13.2	15.2	14.6	4.0	4.0	4.6
Mo.	10.9	13.7	12.9	2.8	3.2	3.4
N.Dak.	11.1	11.5	12.4	2.3	2.6	2.3
S.Dak.	10.2	11.4	10.8	2.5	2.3	2.1
Nebr.	11.9	14.0	13.1	3.8	3.6	3.2
Kans.	11.6	13.0	12.4	3.7	3.6	3.6
W.N.Cent.	11.80	13.25	12.92	3.1	3.2	3.2
Md.	15.7	17.0	17.7	5.2	5.7	6.3
Va.	13.0	13.9	15.4	3.4	3.5	3.9
W.Va.	12.8	13.3	14.2	2.6	2.3	2.4
N.C.	12.5	13.6	14.5	3.9	4.1	4.3
S.C.	10.7	11.1	10.7	3.2	3.0	2.9
Ga.	8.8	9.0	9.5	2.9	3.2	3.3
S.Atl.	12.15	12.92	13.84	3.4	3.5	3.8
Ky.	12.5	13.1	14.6	2.6	2.4	2.8
Tenn.	11.0	11.8	12.6	2.5	2.8	3.3
Ala.	8.6	8.8	9.0	3.7	2.6	2.9
Miss.	6.9	7.5	7.4	1.5	1.4	1.1
Ark.	8.6	8.2	8.7	1.9	1.8	2.7
Okla.	9.4	9.7	10.5	2.2	2.5	3.2
Tex.	8.5	8.6	8.2	2.7	3.0	3.3
S.Cent.	9.41	9.71	10.29	2.4	2.5	2.8
Mont.	14.6	15.2	15.2	3.0	2.4	2.1
Idaho	17.4	19.0	18.2	3.1	3.4	3.4
Wyo.	13.4	15.4	17.9	2.4	2.8	2.0
Colo.	13.4	14.3	14.1	3.1	3.5	3.2
Utah	16.2	17.5	16.9	2.8	2.4	2.8
Wash.	17.6	17.8	19.2	5.1	4.2	4.5
Oreg.	15.6	15.8	17.2	4.4	3.9	4.2
Calif.	18.3	17.5	16.8	4.3	4.8	3.1
West.	16.00	16.59	17.11	3.2	4.0	3.4
U.S.	13.21	14.06	14.48	3.59	3.64	3.56

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; other States, regions, and U. S., crop reporters only. Regional figures include less important dairy States not shown separately.

2/ Includes grain, millfeeds and concentrates.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

State : Number of layers on hand during Sept. : Eggs per 100 layers ; Total eggs produced
and Division: 1946 : 1947 : 1946 : 1947 : During September : Jan. to Sept. incl.

Division: 1946 : 1947 : 1946 : 1947 : 1946 : 1947 : 1946 : 1947

	Thousands	Number	Millions					
Me.	1,786	2,286	1,416	1,407	25	32	278	287
N.H.	1,735	2,180	1,488	1,461	26	32	266	285
Vt.	738	856	1,518	1,437	11	12	132	122
Mass.	3,988	4,942	1,410	1,494	56	74	660	672
R.I.	438	559	1,428	1,479	6	8	73	
Conn.	2,730	3,396	1,530	1,416	42	48	381	412
N.Y.	10,688	10,590	1,251	1,269	134	134	1,723	1,629
N.J.	5,276	7,842	1,332	1,338	70	105	901	1,114
Pa.	14,893	16,157	1,194	1,206	178	195	2,330	2,362
N.Atl.	42,272	48,808	1,296	1,311	548	640	6,744	6,974
Ohio	13,388	13,372	1,173	1,182	157	158	2,059	2,008
Ind.	10,304	12,107	1,170	1,101	121	133	1,649	1,760
Ill.	14,420	14,748	1,068	954	154	141	2,202	2,172
Mich.	8,690	8,397	1,125	1,152	98	97	1,354	1,279
Wis.	12,334	13,500	1,140	1,122	141	151	1,221	1,944
E.N.Cent.	52,136	62,124	1,135	1,095	671	680	2,185	2,163
Minn.	19,514	19,307	1,164	1,170	227	226	3,295	3,195
Iowa	21,516	21,814	1,140	1,044	245	228	3,625	3,537
Mo.	14,466	14,219	1,068	984	154	140	2,316	2,284
N.Dak.	3,652	3,624	1,032	1,062	38	38	508	491
S.Dak.	6,020	5,964	1,143	1,092	69	65	917	928
Nebr.	9,919	9,936	1,068	990	106	98	1,592	1,591
Kans.	10,848	10,698	990	984	107	105	1,718	1,719
W.N.Cent.	85,935	85,562	1,101	1,052	946	900	13,271	13,745
Del.	743	716	1,068	1,101	8	8	113	102
Md.	2,910	2,960	1,080	1,056	31	31	413	410
Va.	6,894	7,163	1,014	1,032	70	74	948	976
W.Va.	2,678	2,864	1,122	1,098	30	31	404	402
H.C.	7,259	7,468	789	870	57	65	831	853
S.C.	3,029	2,824	750	762	23	22	305	286
Ga.	5,848	5,591	711	780	42	44	539	537
Fla.	1,682	1,778	846	816	14	15	197	193
S.Atl.	31,043	31,364	886	925	275	290	2,750	3,759
Ky.	7,548	7,230	942	1,014	71	73	1,011	988
Tenn.	7,423	7,246	876	942	65	68	879	860
Ala.	5,252	5,311	735	762	39	40	560	531
Miss.	5,223	4,888	618	684	32	33	482	458
Ark.	5,650	4,920	732	753	41	37	606	529
La.	3,014	2,932	618	654	19	19	284	260
Oklahoma.	8,182	8,498	825	858	68	73	1,103	1,073
Tex.	21,982	12,093	834	912	183	174	2,645	2,431
S.Cent.	64,274	60,118	806	860	518	517	2,570	2,144
Mont.	1,390	1,298	1,074	1,128	15	15	192	184
Idaho	1,504	1,661	1,062	1,173	16	19	229	247
Wyo.	578	616	1,182	1,206	7	7	80	85
Colo.	2,760	2,314	1,026	1,128	28	26	391	331
N.Mex.	793	854	1,005	1,041	8	9	107	112
Ariz.	396	494	924	1,038	4	5	55	62
Utah	2,336	2,362	1,230	1,170	29	28	351	344
Nev.	240	236	1,110	1,140	3	3	35	34
Wash.	4,091	3,802	1,218	1,272	50	48	609	562
Oreg.	2,380	2,486	1,230	1,170	29	29	390	373
Calif.	12,544	12,520	1,179	1,335	148	167	1,889	1,863
West.	22,052	28,643	1,160	1,243	337	356	4,328	4,197
U.S.	311,722	316,612	1,057	1,068	3,295	3,383	45,548	44,982

CROP REPORT
as of
October 1, 1947

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
October 10, 1947
3:00 P.M. (E.S.T.)

COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1

(Thousands)

Year	North	East	West	South	South	United	
	Atlantic	North	North	Atlantic	Central	Western	States
Pullets of Laying Age							
1936-45 (Av.)	17,331	24,614	27,704	10,988	23,383	10,941	114,962
1946	18,966	29,129	32,797	10,960	22,786	11,248	125,886
1947	21,602	31,697	33,571	12,384	22,154	12,879	134,287
Pullets not of Laying Age							
1936-45 (Av.)	25,904	43,929	65,889	16,648	34,282	15,910	202,562
1946	23,502	40,567	74,457	16,641	31,560	12,843	199,570
1947	26,919	42,987	70,023	15,945	30,883	12,603	199,360
Other Young Chickens							
1936-45 (Av.)	13,295	22,505	34,112	13,847	20,832	8,579	113,170
1946	10,456	16,428	25,140	11,985	16,828	6,343	87,180
1947	11,839	17,711	25,092	11,959	15,787	5,910	88,298
All Young Chickens							
1936-45 (Av.)	56,530	91,048	127,706	41,483	78,497	35,430	430,694
1946	52,924	86,124	132,394	39,586	71,174	30,434	412,636
1947	60,360	92,395	128,686	40,288	68,824	31,392	421,945
Hens One Year Old or Older							
1936-45 (Av.)	22,910	35,047	50,380	17,620	39,398	18,315	183,669
1946	25,850	34,596	57,927	21,172	43,937	19,071	202,553
1947	29,430	35,544	57,309	20,534	42,361	17,135	202,313
Potential Layers 1/							
1936-45 (Av.)	66,145	103,590	143,973	45,256	97,063	45,166	501,193
1946	68,318	104,292	165,181	48,773	98,283	43,162	528,009
1947	77,951	110,228	160,903	48,863	95,398	42,617	535,960

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

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Washington 25, D. C.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORTING BOARD

October 13, 1947

ERRATA

Paragraph 3 on Page 8b of the October 1, 1947 Crop Production Report released at 3:00 p.m., E.S.T., October 10, 1947 should read as follows:

"The total farm supply (October 1 stocks of old corn on farms and the October 1 estimate of 1947 corn for grain production combined) is 2,451 million bushels. This is 692 million bushels or about 22 percent below the record high October 1 farm supply (production and carry-over) of 3,142,890,000 bushels a year ago and 265 million bushels below the 1936-45 average October 1 farm supply of 2,716,240,000 bushels."

In the original computation of total farm supply of corn, October 1, 1947 prospective production for all purposes (2,458,674,000 bushels) was used instead of indicated production of corn for grain (2,193 million bushels). Also the 10-year average for 1935-44 was used instead of 1936-45.

There is no change in the estimates of production or stocks, and these corrections do not affect any of the tables or comments elsewhere in the October 10 crop report.

